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EGGS

EGGS

EGGS

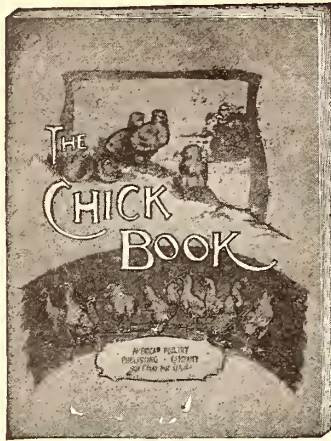
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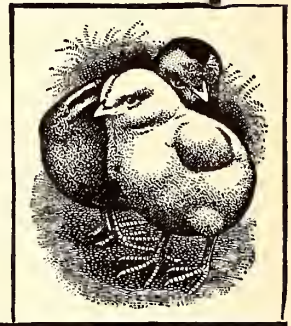
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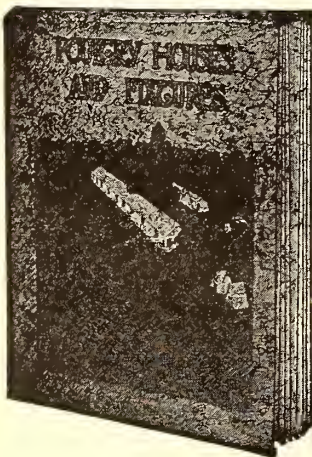
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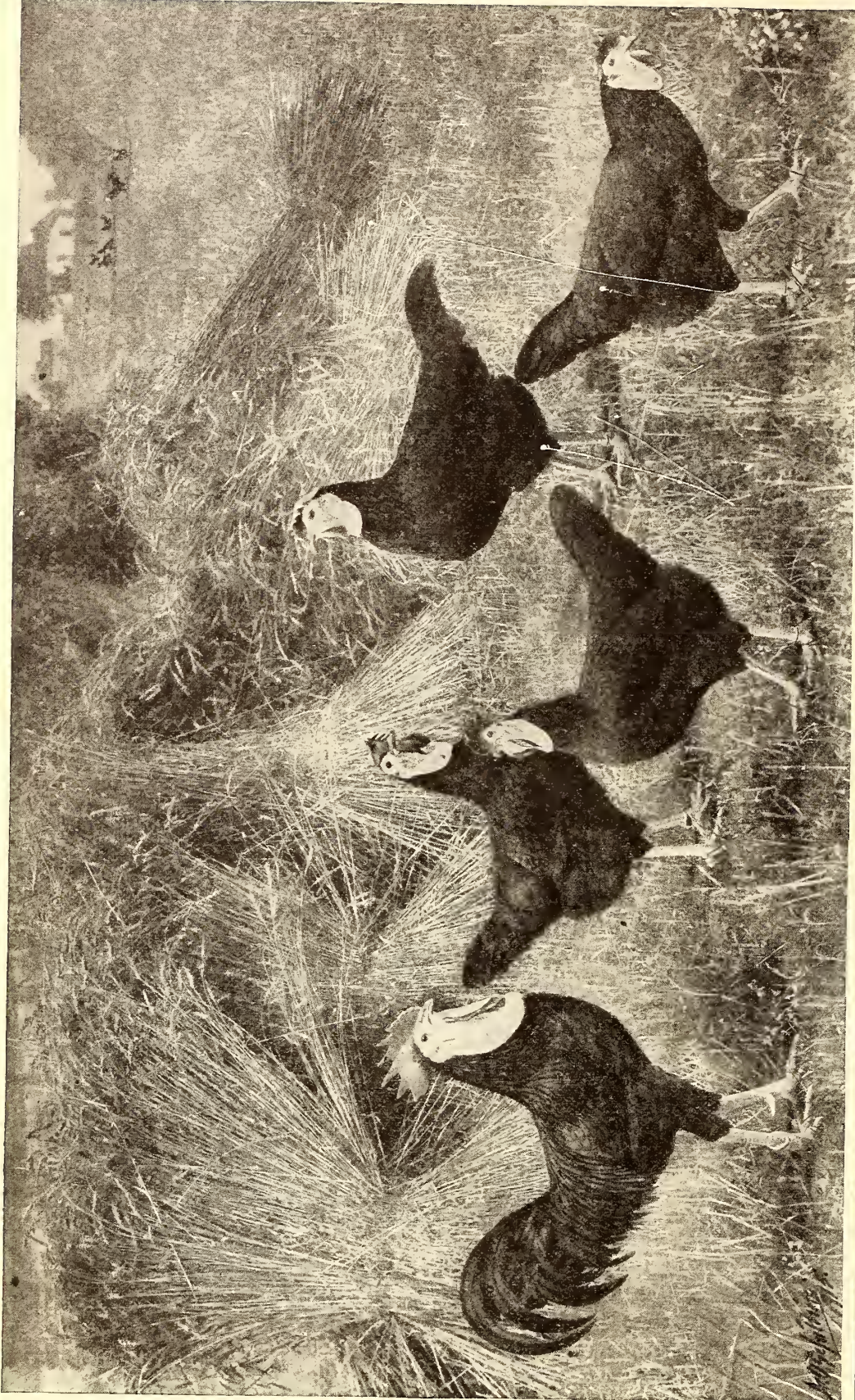
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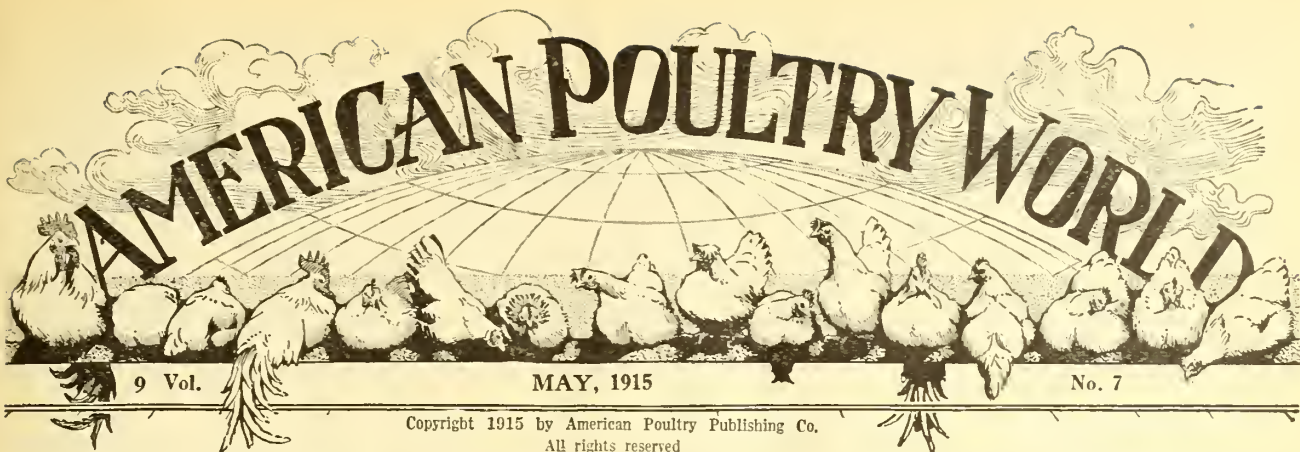
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FIRST PRIZE COCK AND FOUR FEMALES FROM THE EXHIBIT WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH WINNING EVERY FIRST PRIZE AND BEST DISPLAY
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEW YORK FEB. 1915 Bred & Owned By
R. A. ROWAN LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA.

Among the older breeds which have stood the test of time, as being both useful and beautiful, we find the good old White Faced Black Spanish as bred by some of our best fanciers and poultrymen. They are famous as producers of large white eggs, which they lay in numbers comparing favorably with the breeds sometimes called "egg machines". Spanish have always held their own as consistent layers of large white eggs and are appreciated especially for this quality by those who know them from experience. R. A. Rowan, Los Angeles, California, is probably the most extensive breeder of Spanish in the world, owning many of the best specimens ever produced in this country and in England. His exhibit at the New York and Boston Shows during recent years has created a new interest in the breed and has done much to promote its popularity which is fully deserved. Mr. Rowan's Spanish have won practically every prize competed for at these large Eastern Shows and the individuals were birds of wonderful quality in each instance. The above group represents first prize cock and four females from the exhibit shown last winter. They are a good example of the attractive size, type and wonderful headpoints shown on these specimens.—A. O. Schilling.



O. W. ALDRICH DISCUSSES THE BREEDING OF WHITE ORPINGTONS

Successful Breeder Gives Valuable Information Regarding the Selection of Breeding and Exhibition Stock. States Origin Responsible for Several Present Day Defects. Considers Oversize Injurious to Type and Egg Production. Believes In Exhibition Stock for Breeding Purposes.

IN America the expansion of trade and interest in White Orpingtons has overshadowed that of every other variety that has been introduced to the public. Official records show they were first exhibited here in 1902. They immediately found favor and the sale of stock and eggs was tremendous. Early specimens were far from possessing good type or color, but rapid improvement was made and it was not long before fowls with splendid qualities were being shown. However, the White Orpington is like every other variety. It requires skill and knowledge to produce the best. There are breeding problems that can only be mastered through knowledge, and this knowledge can only be gained by experience, or by the old short-cut, through the experience of others. Accordingly, we are gratified in being able to present to A. P. W. readers the excellent article by Mr. O. W. Aldrich, Senior proprietor of the Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio.

Seldom if ever have the views of a prominent and successful breeder on numerous important phases of breeding been made available to so many. It is not likely that the interest in Mr. Aldrich's answers to the list of questions presented to him by A. P. W. will be limited to breeders of White Orpingtons, on the contrary they should and probably will be weighed by all breeders as breeding questions usually overlap. This is the first of a series of articles in the form of letter interviews with foremost American poultry keepers on important questions connected with the exhibiting and breeding of Standard poultry. The second article will appear in the June issue. It will cover questions connected with the production of high-class White Wyandottes.—Editor.

WHEN the White Orpington was first sent out by Wm. Cook of Orpington, Kent Co., England, its parentage was given by him as the first cross of a White Leghorn cock with a Black Hamburg hen, and the second cross of a White Dorking cock on the pullets of the first cross.

It is known to all persons of experience that no new

variety either in the vegetable or animal kingdom will be perfect if it is formed by crossing different varieties. While it may have such characteristics as to make it worthy of its name it will have different variety. For a long period it is likely to show some of the characteristics of one or more of the varieties used in the various crossings. Another fault is that the individual specimens will not be of a uniform type, but will vary, some resembling one of the parents, others will follow another.

One of the Early Difficulties

The S. C. White Orpington, as first sent out, was half Dorking and its correct type is taken from that variety, one of the most beautifully shaped fowls known. One of the chief difficulties encountered by the breeders was, that in a large number of individuals there was a tendency to revert to the Leghorn shape and weight, so that for years there was great complaint from breeders that their birds were too light in weight, too

high in leg and too high tails; there was also a prevalent tendency to show white in ear lobes, and quite a tendency in some flocks to show the blue tint in the legs, a result of the Hamburg blood. These latter tendencies were not injurious to the utility qualities of the variety, but the first was decidedly so, as the variety had no heavy bird in its parentage, and the largest were never too large, but rather too small for the general purpose fowl for both meat and eggs; the high legs, head and tail detracted from the beauty of the individuals of that character.

Another very objectionable defect in the variety was a tendency to brassy plumage in both sexes, and particularly in the males when fully matured. This was not so noticeable in the moister and more cloudy climate of England. Whether the black in the Hamburg ancestry had anything to do with this is unknown, but it may have had its effect. There is no doubt that the variety as sent out had two valuable qualities, the laying propensity of its first two parents and the table qualities of the Dorkings. They were, how-

SPEAKING in dollars and cents, the difference between mongrel, nondescript chickens as produced on the hit or miss plan, and shapely, symmetrical, uniformly-colored, standard-bred fowls is the difference that exists between the market-stall prices that are paid for ordinary table poultry and the five dollars to five hundred dollars each now readily obtainable for high-class breeding and exhibition specimens.

No one would claim that symmetrical, standard-bred shape in a fowl, plus purity and uniformity of color and attractiveness of feather-pattern can justify this big difference, provided the standard-bred specimens are simply to be eaten as human food. But as a matter of fact, other elements of value enter into the problem, not the least being mankind's appreciation of what is attractive, beautiful, artistic. Expressed in every-day terms, we want our homes and the surroundings to be attractive as well as comfortable. To have merely a place to stay that is dry and warm is not enough.

If standard-bred fowl were easy to produce—decidedly easy—the wide difference which now exists between ordinary market-stall chickens, for eating purposes, and high-class breeding and exhibition fowls, would soon disappear. On the other hand, when we find an apparently high price placed on an article, in common demand, we may be sure that it either is scarce or is difficult to produce or to duplicate.

That is the case with a choice standard-bred fowl, be it an Orpington, a Barred Plymouth Rock, a Bantam or a Mammoth Bronze Turkey. Primarily, the American Poultry World is devoted to the production and improvement of standard-bred fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. It is for this reason that in each month's issue of A. P. W. "first place" is given to an article treating of the advancement of standard-bred poultry, meaning fowls bred closely to the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection.—Editor



ever, smaller than the other varieties of the Orpingtons and as table qualities is one of the important characteristics of poultry in England, Asiatic blood was introduced.

Asiatic Blood Introduced.

The result of the introduction of Asiatic blood was to increase the size, establish the winter laying habit, and when not carried to excess, the prolificacy of the Leghorn and Hamburg, and the type and quality of the Dorking was retained in the best specimens. There was, however, a tendency to greater coarseness in head points which injured the beauty of the males, but a Single Comb White Orpington which retained the good qualities of its various ancestors without the undesirable characteristics made an ideal bird either for the fancier or the general public.

While the tendency to revert to the characteristics of the original crosses did not affect their value for utility purposes it did disqualify them for exhibition and breeding purposes. One important point in their favor was that they were easily susceptible to improvement. Those who remember the general quality of the variety seven or eight years ago, and compare it with a flock now, will recognize the truth of this statement. While at the former date, there were some fine specimens the winners at even good sized exhibitions, would not now be found at local shows.

Within the last two or three years there has been a demand for birds for exhibition, with the addition of a laying record. They could hardly be found four years ago, but a demand notably produces a supply, and some of the best known breeders are now striving to combine size, type and fine head points with high laying record and are succeeding by careful selection in growing birds of standard weight and type with the records of more than two hundred eggs annually, with a large proportion laid during the winter months.

Mr. Aldrich answers to 22 questions connected with White Orpington breeding.

Question 1. What are three prevalent and objectionable defects in present day White Orpingtons? Why?

Answer. The three most objectionable defects in the present stage of White Orpingtons are, first, that in the hands of the careless breeder there is still a tendency to brassiness in the male, though this is far less than even three years ago. Second, the breed being a composite one, there is a tendency to occasionally revert to some features of some of the ancestors, such as feathered legs or stubs from the Cochin, white in the ear lobes from the Leghorns and Hamburg, and blue legs from the Hamburg, but in the birds of select strains such instances are now comparatively rare.

Question 2. Are special matings necessary to produce exhibition males and other special matings necessary to produce exhibition females? If so, Why?

Answer. A reasonable proportion of prize winners will be produced from matings of flocks carefully selected strains, as has been shown by testimonials received from our customers who have reared prize winners from the eggs shipped to them. It is doubtless true that mating the best males with the best females will result in a greater proportion of exhibition birds than haphazard matings, and this is particularly true if in the matings care is taken to correct defects in the male by females stronger than usual in the weak points of the male, vice versa.

Question 3. Will certain types of females produce better exhibition males than females? Describe the type of female that you consider the best producer of exhibition males?

Question 4. Will males of certain type produce better exhibition females than males? Describe the type of male that you consider the best to produce exhibition females?

[Continued on page 539]

THE PROPRIETORS OF ALDRICH POULTRY FARM

WHEN the history of the White Orpingtons in America is written the Aldrich Poultry Farm must be given a leading position among those who have been important factors in establishing the variety and improving it. W. R. Aldrich was the first of the Aldrich family to turn his attention to poultry breeding. This was about eight years ago when he started in with four varieties including White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds. At that time his brother, E. S. Aldrich, an electrical engineer, was manager of the Idaho & Washington Light and Power Company, an industrial concern that controlled and operated the electric plants of a dozen towns and cities in the northwest. The work and responsibility of the management of this property was such that Mr. Aldrich failed in health and was obliged to give up the work and sell his interests.

In the endeavor to regain health Mr. Aldrich put in the next two years in traveling, during which time he made two visits to China and Japan, also a trip around the world. On his return home greatly benefited in health, it was decided that he could not safely follow his profession and he accordingly took under consideration other lines of business. Poultry breeding attracted his attention as being pleasant and helpful and profitable if properly managed. As a result he decided to invest part of his capital in the business, and with his father and brother he organized the Aldrich Poultry Farm.

O. W. Aldrich, Senior member of the firm, is widely known in both America and Great Britain in other than poultry lines. He is a Doctor of Civil Law; has been President of the Ohio State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Judge Advocate of the Department of the Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, and is now National Commander of the Union's Veteran Legion. He was the first



As proprietors of the Aldrich Poultry Farm, Messrs. O. W. and E. S. Aldrich are the largest and best known S. C. White Orpington specialty breeders in America.

president of the Interurban Association of the State of Ohio, and is President of the first Interurban Railway built out from the City of Columbus. For four years he was Vice-President of the Ohio Horticultural Society and is now Vice-President of the American White Orpington Club. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, also a member of five different societies of learning in England and Scotland. Is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and for ten years was Professor in the Law Departments of the University of Illinois and of the Ohio State University.

In deciding to go into the poultry business extensively, the Messrs. Aldrich concluded that it would be more advisable to become specialists of one variety than to attempt four, accordingly the White Orpington was chosen as the one offering the greatest opportunity for success and the other three varieties that W. R. Aldrich had been breeding were disposed of.

The Aldrich Poultry Farm is located on the Aldrich family homestead a 25 acre suburban farm located two and one-half miles beyond the City of Columbus, Ohio. An interurban line passes the farm at half hour periods making it convenient for visitors and intending purchasers to visit the farm. The Aldrich family have taken advantage of the opportunity offered them and have combined fruit growing with poultry raising. They have a large cherry orchard that nets a good profit each year. Beside this income cherry trees provide splendid shade for the growing chicks and breeding stock.

During the past four years this concern has shipped many thousands of dollars' worth of eggs and stock to customers in every state in the Union and every province in Canada. They have also a large foreign trade including customers in Cuba, Mexico, Hawaii, South America and Australia.

ABOUT EGGS FOR HATCHING

What Size, Shape and Texture of Eggs Should The Buyer Receive When He Pays Ten to Fifty Times the Current Price of Market Eggs and What Redress Has He In Case He Is Mistreated.

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor.

T

HE question here to be considered can be stated in one important sense as follows:

If fresh eggs for table use are bringing twenty-four cents per dozen at the store or from a commission man, and if at this time the fancier-breeder is getting \$3.00 per setting of fifteen for eggs for hatching, he is receiving ten times as much for hatching eggs as he could obtain for them as market eggs.

If the fancier-breeder is selling hatching eggs at \$7.50 per fifteen, he gets twenty-five times the current market price above mentioned and if his price is \$1.00 per egg, he is paid fifty times as much for each of these eggs for incubation as he could get in the daily market, provided no one wanted to buy them at his price "for hatching purposes."

In such cases, what kind of eggs, as to size, shape and texture of shell, has the buyer of eggs for hatching the right to expect, and if he does not get them, what is he quite sure to "think and believe" about the strain of pure-bred fowls that laid the apparently inferior eggs, or of the poultryman who ships them out?

Who are Interested

There are two classes of persons who are deeply concerned about the size, shape and shell texture of eggs sold at high prices for hatching purposes.

First, is the seller of the eggs, provided he is honest and wants to do the fair thing by his customer—by the

Points at Issue

CAN a small, decidedly under-sized egg produce a large-sized, healthy and vigorous chick? If these small, under-sized eggs were selected and used for hatching during several generations, would the size of the fowls decrease to a noticeable and harmful extent?

Could a race of bantams be produced in this way?

Ought misshapen eggs be used for hatching?

If these misshapen eggs are used for hatching, will the chicks that come from them be crippled or deformed?

Is it fair to a Standard breed or variety for poultrymen to ship out small, misshapen eggs for hatching—eggs that are sold at twenty cents to one dollar each?

And if the buyer refuses to accept such eggs, is it not the duty of the seller either to replace them at once, to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or to refund promptly the price paid, including transportation charges on eggs that were not fairly representative of the breed or variety?

Also, how about specified or agreed dates for shipping hatching eggs?

If the seller fails to ship and offers no explanation meanwhile, what claim or redress has the buyer?

These and other similar "live questions" are touched on in the article which begins on this page. Your views on the subject are invited, Reader. Your experience and suggestions are needed—not mere "knocks" and criticism.

MAY WE NOT HEAR FROM YOU?

man or woman who has trusted him with an order.

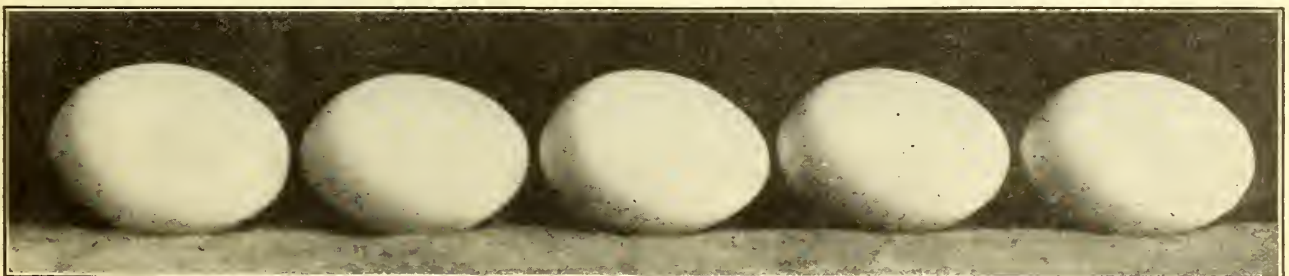
Second, is the person who is to receive the eggs—the man or woman who has paid a high price for them and is anxious to obtain a good hatch and to raise some truly valuable Standard fowls—either chickens, turkeys, ducks or geese.

What is Standard

The seller himself may be more or less in the dark about it. Science—meaning systemized knowledge—has not yet agreed on a schedule for the normal size, shape and weight of eggs produced by domestic fowl: therefore the seller has to be satisfied with his own general idea of the matter and must be governed by the wishes and demands of his customers.

Naturally, when the customer has read or been told how shapely and beautiful pure-bred Standard fowls really are, of any given variety, and when this customer pays five to fifty times as much for a hatching egg as he would have to pay for a strictly fresh egg to eat on the table, it is entirely reasonable for him to expect a normal-sized, well-shaped egg of good shell texture throughout and free from conspicuous blemishes of any kind.

The fancier-breeder, on the other hand, finds that some of his best pullets or hens—best as to show points or best as regards high egg-records—often lay undersized or oversized eggs, at one time or another, during the hatching season, also that occasionally one of these best pullets or hens lays a misshapen egg. Sometimes EVERY EGG



EGGS WORTHY TO BE USED FOR HATCHING PURPOSES.

These eggs are not shown as representing perfection in shape. What really is "perfect" this magazine does not assume to know. That really is still a matter of opinion—largely so. On the other hand, it probably is true that one hundred per cent. of the men and women who pay twenty cents to one dollar each and upwards for hatching eggs with which to obtain a start in pure-bred fowls or to improve their own flock or strain, will insist that they ought to receive normal-sized, normal-shaped eggs with shells of sound and smooth texture. Eggs in picture are about one-half their natural size.



that a hen of this quality lays, first to last, is more or less misshapen, owing doubtless to a physical malformation.

Questions of interest are:

What is "normal shape" for a hen's egg, having in mind a general average?

What is normal size or weight, and whose authority are we to accept?

How much misshapen may a hen's egg be and still be valuable for hatching purposes?

Do off-color spots in the egg shell and small hard pieces of material projecting from the shell surface interfere with the hatchability of an egg or the value of the chick to be hatched therefrom?

Regardless of who is to answer these questions, also of what the answers may be, it is certain that fancier-breeders who appreciate the importance of satisfying their customers and of retaining their confidence, while at the same time advertising to advantage their strain of fowls, will select hatching eggs with a good deal of care, before shipping them out at ten to fifty times as much per egg as these same eggs would bring if sold on the daily market.

In this connection we suggest that the Reader turn to the department entitled "Government Work for Poultry", where additional information will be found relating to the size and weights of normal eggs suitable for hatching purposes—eggs that also obtain top market prices when sold for table use.

Does Not Seem Right

Clearly it does not seem right for the owner of a well-advertised strain of prize-winning standard-bred fowl to ship to his customers, at high prices, eggs for hatching that are under-sized, unshapely or of an uneven, imperfect texture. To do so would appear to furnish proof of a strain of fowls that is singularly deficient in an important respect, much to the discredit of the strain.

Looking at the matter as a general proposition, to send out abnormal or defective eggs, of the kinds above mentioned, would be to discredit the strain of standard-bred fowl, both

as regards the size or vigor of the breeding stock and as regards its productive ability as layers of valuable eggs, for table use or otherwise.

Taken as a class, the interested public has a pretty fair idea of correct or normal-shape in a hen's egg, any popular breed or variety. The egg should be larger at one end than at the other, though not too much so, etc. The texture should be smooth, firm and uniform. The color is a matter that we shall not touch on in this article.

As regards size, this varies according to breed and variety. Perhaps it should not vary as to variety, but it does—and it also differs greatly as to strain. Certain strains of any given breed lay considerably larger eggs than do others, while still other strains lay eggs that are noticeably too small, taking them "as they run".

Pullet eggs average smaller than eggs laid by year-old hens and older, but eggs from well-matured pullets come pretty close to equalling in size and weight those produced by hens of the same breed, variety and strain; therefore they may well be included with the averages here given for hens eggs.

Average Weight of Eggs

Leghorn eggs, any variety, that do not average twenty-three to twenty-five ounces to the dozen, are below normal or average size and should not, as a rule, be used for hatching purposes. The eggs of Wyandottes should closely approach this weight, though of late year the eggs of Leghorns—especially the white variety—have come to exceed in small degree, in size and weight, the eggs of Wyandottes, although the latter fowls are considerably heavier, both males and females.

The eggs of Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds should average two ounces each or somewhat better. This is being easy on the hens! Really the eggs of well-bred, properly built-up strains of Plymouth Rocks should run twenty-five to twenty-six ounces to the dozen. Rhode Island Reds, taken as a class, do not lay, or average to lay, quite as large eggs as they should. Some strains are an exception to this rule, for

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S-C WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS WINNING FIRST SECOND & THIRD PRIZES AT BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1915.
BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

The Leghorn classes at the last Boston show were probably of higher quality than ever before. Many of the best individual specimens of this worthy breed were penned in competition by some of the best breeders of the country. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., made an excellent record with their entry, winning first, second and third prize pullets and second pen. The above picture represents these three winning pullets, full sisters. In type they were truly wonderful. They were well shown, well trained and carried their honors in a full measure. First prize pullet was probably a trifle larger than the general run of winners at New York or Boston, but in this respect she seems to appear even more valuable as she possessed the style and elegance of the finer type individuals often found among the winners in recent years. Owen Farms' Leghorns are well on the road to success and no doubt will be heard from often among the winners at America's best shows in the future. A. O. Schilling.



J. H. Wolsieffer

New Jersey In Line



Victor G. Aubry

State A. P. A. Branch, State Association and Forty-One Local and County Organizations Have Consolidated as the New Jersey "State Member" of the American Poultry Association With a Total Enrollment of More Than Four Thousand Poultrymen and Women

BY EDITOR

AT the convention of the American Poultry Association held at Atlantic City, N. J., August, 1913, a resolution was adopted unanimously, which provided for a thorough-going revision of the constitution of this organization and the addition of laws to govern its annual meetings or conventions.

In the above-mentioned resolution there was a special provision that the new constitution was to be so framed that what then were known as branch associations of A. P. A. should be given wide latitude in the form of home rule, so long, as their objects and activities were consistent with the objects and general aim of the American Poultry Association.

Such a constitution was adopted at the Chicago convention of A. P. A. last August and since then a dozen or more states have taken steps to get in line, the former branches to be known in future as state and provincial members. In the new constitution of A. P. A., under the heading "Members" Article I, is the following section, which indicates the broad latitude now given to State and Provincial members, known formerly as branches:

"Home Rule" Provisions

(c) State and Provincial: Any State or Provincial organization of poultrymen may become a member of this association by giving the Executive Board satisfactory assurance of its purpose, while maintaining its independence within its own jurisdiction to co-operate with this association in the development of its general policies.

"Each association so federating with the American Poultry Association shall be entitled to one representative at regular and special meetings of the association for each one hundred members, or major fraction thereof of the State or Provincial association. No representative shall be permitted to cast more than one vote. Only life members of the American Poultry Association shall be eligible to serve as representatives of State and Provincial members. Only one State or Provincial member shall be admitted to membership from each State or Province.

"The President of a State or Provincial member, of a life member of the American Poultry Association, shall ex-officio be a member of the Executive Board. In case the President of a State or Provincial member is not a life member of this association, the State or Provincial organization may delegate one of its members who is duly qualified to represent it on the Executive Board."

Early in February a four-page circular or bulletin was issued by the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, calling for a special meeting of New Jersey poultrymen to be held in the Auditorium of the new agricultural building at the college farm, February 22, 1915, with the object of perfecting a permanent organization of New Jersey's poultry interests in conformity with the foregoing provision, as quoted from the present constitution of the American Poultry Association. This meeting was held and it proved to be a success in every way. Victor G. Aubry was chosen corresponding secretary and A. P.

IT is our belief that the most important work now in the hands of the officers and Executive Board of the American Poultry Association is to build up in the United States and Canada, within the next two or three years, a federated membership of one hundred thousand or more earnest men and women who, as active members of State and Provincial organizations, will co-operate successfully in helping to promote the general welfare of poultry culture in all legitimate branches.

Not only is this the most important work near at hand, but it likewise presents the best opportunity for the American Poultry Association to benefit itself by extending its own influence and causing it to be a greater power for further good in the industry. Nothing of a just and practical nature should be left undone by the official representatives of A. P. A. in their unabated efforts to assist and stimulate federated membership in every state and province of the United States and Canada.

New Jersey is not the "first in the field" in this highly promising development, but her poultry workers appear to have "set the pace", as judged by the thoroughness with which they went about it and the broadness of the foundation on which they are erecting a state poultry organization second to none in the history of poultry culture in the New World. The accompanying report and extracts from their "home-rule" constitution, tell the story for the information of A. P. W. readers.

W.'s thanks are due to him for the following report of said meeting:

Reorganization Meeting

"On Washington's Birthday last, a joint meeting of the State Branch of the A. P. A. and the new Jersey Federation of Poultry Associations was held at the Poultry Department of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, for the purpose of forming a State Poultry Association.

"The New Jersey branch of the A. P. A. is very strong, being composed of about one hundred and fifty progressive and active poultrymen, many of whom are among the leading poultrymen of the country.

"The New Jersey Federation of Poultry Associations has a membership of forty-one local poultry associations, each of the twenty-one counties being represented with one or more of these bodies.

"The total membership of these associations which have joined in this Federation is over four thousand poultrymen who are working in a co-operative manner for the betterment and improvement of this important industry in the state.

"Both of these bodies decided at this joint meeting to amalgamate into a State Poultry Association for the purpose of the improvement of poultry husbandry in the state of New Jersey by stronger, more effective and better co-operation of all organized poultry interests in the state.

"A study of the Constitution and By-Laws will emphasize a few important facts, viz: that members of the state body must first be members of a local county association; that they become state members by paying nominal fees and thus the state organizations is really made up of local county association units.

That the Executive Committee is large, being represented equally in each county.

That the association, through its standing committees will use its influence to see that the poultrymen are taken care of in the state legislation and in governmental proceedings.

That the poultrymen of New Jersey are to have the opportunity of hearing lectures and seeing demonstrations connected with their industry, by the best men along different lines from different parts of the world.

That the poultrymen of this state are given all due publicity and that through co-operation of the members of the association they may secure poultry supplies at economical prices; also that their products may be disposed of in the best and most profitable channels.

"Already a co-operative system of marketing eggs through the association is in operation and is working successfully, and it is hoped that the large membership which the association already has will be very influential in giving the members advantageous prices in both their buying and selling operations.

"At the annual meeting the following officers were elected:

"President, J. Harry Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.

"First Vice-President, Chas. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.

"Second Vice-President, E. L. Trewer, Freehold, N. J.

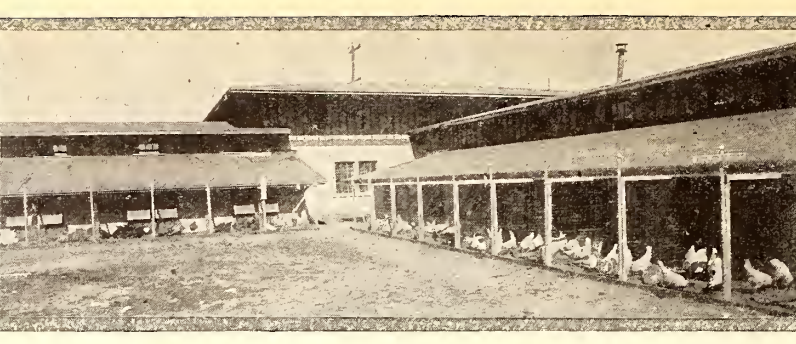
"Recording Secretary, O. H. Hoagland.

"Correspondence Secretary, V. G. Aubry, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Treasurer, C. N. Warner, Toms River, N. J.

"Without exception all the county associations heard from to date of writing this report have voted to enter the State

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POULTRY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

All-Season Educational Exhibition Now Going On in Charge of W. S. Russell. Laying Contest Being Conducted Under the Auspices of the University of California. Big Competitive Show To Be Held November 18-28, 1915, With T. E. Quisenberry as Superintendent

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

IT will be through no fault of the Live Stock Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition if the Standard Poultry Industry does not derive greater benefit than it has ever received from any exposition that has been held in the Western Hemisphere. Following out the foundation principal of the Exposition it was planned to have the poultry exhibits educational as well as competitive. Recognizing that only a small percentage of Exposition visitors could attend at the time of the poultry show, a continuous poultry display was arranged for, to be maintained throughout the entire period of the Exposition in order that every visitor might have the opportunity to see and study representatives of the different breeds and varieties of Standard Poultry in which so many are interested.

In addition to this Permanent Poultry Display, there is being conducted on the Exposition Grounds an International Egg Laying Contest, and as this article is being written, efforts are being made to obtain the co-operation of Agricultural Colleges, Universities and Experiment Stations. It is intended to have the poultry departments connected with the Government Institutions send educational exhibits that will properly show the results of the latest poultry investigational work. A lecture course, and demonstration work supplemented by lantern slides and moving pictures are also to be provided in order that visitors to the Exposition may see and learn the latest and best methods for the care and management of poultry recommended by those engaged in Government Experiment work. Probably the event of greatest interest to poultrymen will be the Universal Poultry Show that is to take place November 18-28, 1915. D. O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock, has hopes that 12,000 head of poultry will be exhibited at that time. There is certain to be a grand display of all varieties, undoubtedly the finest ever exhibited on the Pacific Coast and in all likelihood one of the finest that has been shown on the American Continent

Permanent Poultry Display

In all probability poultry breeding appeals to more people in more different parts of the world than any other phase of the Live Stock Industry. Nevertheless few persons who have not attended one of the large poultry exhibitions realize the wide range of breed types and the variety of markings and colors of plumage that exist in Standard poultry. With this in mind a permanent poultry display that would include representative exhibits of all the breeds and varieties was arranged for by the Exposition management. W. S. Russell of Ottumwa, Ia., (shown on left of illustration) the well known poultry judge, was appointed as Superintendent of this depart-

ment. Mr. Russell has succeeded in collecting a display that has already attracted great interest from thousands of persons who have visited the Exposition. The poultry in Mr. Russell's department is not entered for competition, but for display purposes only. The various breeds and varieties have been entered by poultry breeders who wish to take advantage of the advertising opportunities offered for the sale of stock and eggs and by poultry organizations desirous of extending the demand for the new varieties that they are fostering. Mr. Russell's wide experience with poultry has peculiarly fitted him to look after the interests in his department. Visitors who desire can obtain from him information regarding the quality and prices for stock and he has already done considerable business for those who have furnished exhibits. The Permanent Poultry Display extends over a period of seven months, from February 20th until September 20th, 1915, when the Live Stock Competitive Exhibitions start in.

International Egg Laying Contest

There are 56 entries representing 15 varieties of poultry brought from widely separated sections, including several from England, entered in the International Egg Laying Contest that is being conducted on the Exposition Grounds under the direction of the Poultry Department of the University of California. This contest began November 1st, 1914, and is to continue for twelve months. It is being conducted to determine whether there is a distinct egg laying type that is common to all breeds and varieties; whether individuals that if judged according to the American Standard of Perfection and capable of winning prizes in the show room, can also establish satisfactory records as layers; what feeding methods produce the best results and so on. In the illustration at the top of the page is shown a view of the building in which the Exposition Egg Laying Contest is being conducted. This building is 205x157 feet and is in the form of a cross. The projecting roof gives ample protection from the light rain fall while the enclosed run-way affords an abundance of sunshine. Entries in the egg laying contest of ten females. Each entry has a pen 5½ feet wide by 10 feet long.

On April 15th a White Wyandotte pen led the contest with a production of 607 eggs, S. C. White Leghorns were in second and third places with 560 and 547 eggs respectively to their credit. A. S. C. White Leghorn pullet led the individuals with a record of 90 eggs in 5½ months. It was not expected that laying records would be broken in this contest, for it is well understood by those who have had the experience that hens will not do their best where they are constantly disturbed by visitors. High egg record hens are very active and of a more or less nervous disposition. They are easily frightened and every disturbance or alarm that they are subjected to will have its effect on their egg production. An experienced poultryman who had given the matter considerable attention once told us that he was always reluctant to permit visitors going through his plant. He told us that at one time when he was keeping in the neighborhood of 1,800 White Leghorns he was prevailed upon by an Instructor of one of the Experiment Stations to permit the poultry class to inspect his plant. It was during the spring and the hens were producing between 1,100 and 1,200 eggs daily. The day after the visit of the poultry class, which

A Message From The Coast

Los Angeles, Cal., March 22, 1915.

Editor American Poultry World:

I had the pleasure of looking through the poultry exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, under Judge W. S. Russell, a few days ago. It is very interesting and instructive. I have a number of birds entered and am putting in several other pens of different varieties which I also breed.

R. A. ROWAN.

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FOUR METHODS OF SELECTING PROLIFIC LAYERS

*BY O. B. KENT,

Instructor, Poultry Department, New York State College of Agriculture

EDITOR'S NOTE.—How to select the good layers in a flock without going to the expense of installing and operating trap-nests, is a question of vital interest to every poultryman and woman who wishes to know "which hen lays the egg" and which hens do not lay to a profitable extent, thus placing the thrifty poultry-keeper in a position to weed out the "loafers", the profit-killers.

Trap-nests are low in cost, but it takes considerable time to operate them to good effect and to keep accurate, worth-while records. Without this careful handling and the keeping of accurate records, trap-nesting of course is of little or no value.

There are other methods of picking out the good layers, though none of them can be relied on to the same extent as trap-nesting. In the article herewith four methods are presented. How good they are, we are not prepared to say. Should prefer to leave the decision to the knowledge and experience of A. P. W. readers.

Trap-nesting, by the way, is a great "eye opener", so to speak! As examples, observe the White Leghorn hens herewith as pictured in the heading to this article, both pictures being reproductions of photographs of the live specimens.

The hen at the right during her pullet-hen year, between the age of six months and eighteen months, did not lay an egg—not one. Why should this be so? On the contrary, the hen shown at the left during three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days laid 288 normal-sized, normal-shaped eggs in trap nests.

Probably ninety-nine persons out of a hundred could not have imagined this result, if they had merely looked at the two hens. One of them was an out and out "loafer", paying nothing for her "board and keep", while the other paid her way and a handsome profit besides.

Because of the fundamental and economical importance of this question of the different methods of "Selecting Prolific Layers", we invite readers of American Poultry World to us the benefit of their experiments. What methods have you tried and what have the results been? Outside of trap-nesting, do you know of a practical method—a method that has worked to advantage in your hands?

POUULTRYMEN generally are more interested in being able to tell the heavy laying hen than in any other problem that confronts them. Several "systems" of "Picking out the laying hens" have been advertised but as yet, so far as we know, none have been advanced which will work consistently. The following is probably one of the easiest methods of picking out birds which show that they have laid well. No attempt is made to tell production by body conformation.

In applying the following method of picking out the heavy layers it must be borne in mind that in order to lay well birds must have good vigor. Almost any normal sign of high production may be due to a lack of vitality.

The characters to be used in this study of egg production four in number: 1) time of molting, 2) color of shank, 3) texture of comb, 4) color of ear lobes.

Time of Molting

An experiment carried on in 1907 and 1908 at this station drew attention to the fact that early molters are poor producers and late molters are high producers. Another series of observations were made approximately October 1st, 1914. It was found that molting is very nearly as good a test of production as color of shank. This may be readily explained on the basis that those hens that molt late have a longer period in which to lay and hence lay more eggs. The distinction should be made that heavy producers molt late and not that the mere fact of late molting makes high producers. Late molting is simply the accompaniment of late laying. This holds true of the second and third year production as well as the first.

The question arises will those hens that molt late be handicapped by a lack of feathers and suffer from the cold and as a result not lay until spring? Almost the reverse seems to be true. Those hens that molt late have begun to lay as early as the early molters. Those that were in full molt October 1st, 1914, have begun to lay slightly ahead of either the early molters or late molters. However, with as early a winter as experienced this year in Ithaca the November and December production was extremely small. Those hens that molted late

molted much more rapidly than those that molted early early and hence lost less time.

Color of Shanks

In the summer and fall of 1911 a method of determining the production of fowls by the color of the shanks was obtained. It was found that in the yellow skin breeds, the paleness of shank was a very reliable indication if taken in the fall at the end of the first year. Approximately October 1st, 1914, another series of observations were made to test out the accuracy of the first observation. The data secured in every way check up the original work. The data secured this fall shows conclusively that any bird that has shanks as dark as a light lemon color after laying for a year has been a poor producer. All of the high producers and some of the low vitality low producers have pale shanks, but any bird with yellow shanks after a year of laying whether it be the first, second or third year of egg production has been a poor producer for that year. If a bird starts with pale shanks the shanks will not grow darker and nothing can be told of the egg production from the shanks alone.

Texture of Comb

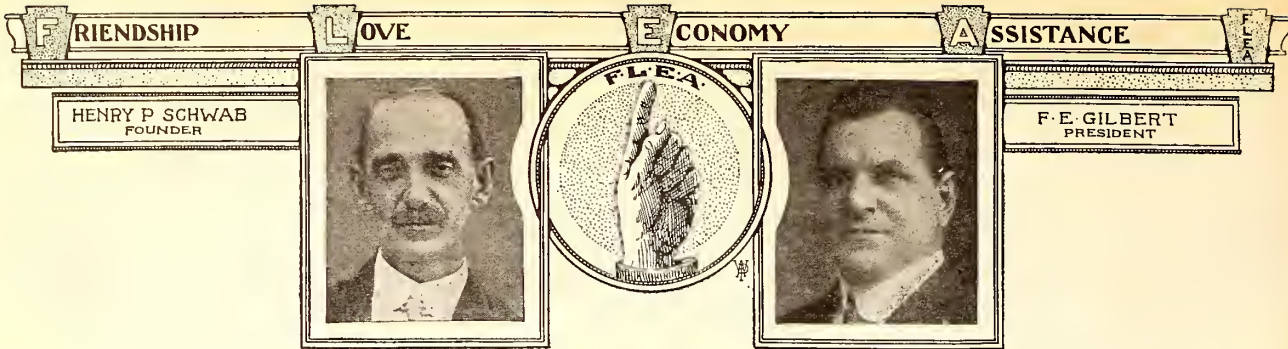
In addition to the observations on shanks and molting a series of observations were made with reference to the texture of the comb. It was found that those birds which had soft and pliable combs when these observations were made, about October 1st, 1914, in general were better producers than those with hard or dried up combs. This may be explained on the basis that as a bird molts its comb tends to shrink and become hard. Those birds that are in good condition or are laying have pliable combs. The others do not.

From the three characters, the color of shank, time of molting and texture of comb, a correlation table was constructed to show their relation to egg production. In order to do this it was necessary to grade each factor numerically.

All birds which have failed to molt or were just beginning to molt were put in grade one. A bird that had completed its molt was put in grade five. Intermediate degrees of molting were numbered two, three and four.

* Published by Courtesy of Cornell Countryman.

(Continued on page 534)



POULTRYMEN'S "ORDER OF THE F. L. E. A."

Organized To Promote Friendship and Socialibility Among Those Connected With The Poultry Industry. Started As a Joke, Now Has Six Hundred Members. New Constitution Provides For Country-Wide Poultrymen's Fraternal Organization.

BY F. E. GILBERT

FOR several years a fraternal organization for poultrymen has been suggested and talked of, but it is only recently that the idea took definite form. During the past two years, it has not been uncommon for those attending poultry exhibitions to be asked "Are you a Flea", "What do you know about the Fleas?", etc., or to see a mysterious "high-sign" passed between persons connected with the poultry industry. The order of the F. L. E. A. generally called "The Fleas" derives its name from the initial letters of the words representing the objects of the organization. The order is the outcome of a joke started in the autumn of 1912 by C. E. Kearns of Baltimore, Md., a subscription solicitor connected with a prominent poultry publication. Later during the winter poultry show season quite a number were initiated during the poultry exhibitions held in Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. The "joke" was continued during the fall and early poultry show season of 1913. At the Philadelphia Show held in December of that year there were so many "Fleas" present that Henry P. Schwab suggested that those who had been "initiated" hold a banquet. This banquet was well attended and was so much of a success that a number of those present recognized the possibilities for a real fraternal order and began working towards that end.

"Initiations" continued at various poultry shows held throughout the country and the membership grew rapidly so that when the first business meeting held at the Philadelphia Show in December, 1914, that had been called by those who were interested in making the Order of the Fleas a permanent and substantial affair, several hundred members had been enrolled. At that meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported at meetings held at the Pittsburgh Show in January, 1915, and at the Madison Square Garden Show in February, 1915, and the constitution and by-laws were finally adopted. Another committee appointed at the New York meeting is now working on a new ritual that is to be ready for use in connection with

the meetings held at poultry shows during the coming fall and winter.

As laid down in the constitution, the objects of the Order of the F. L. E. A. are:

- 1st. To promote friendship and sociability among those interested in the poultry industry or any of its allied branches;
- 2nd. To temporarily aid and assist any worthy member who may be in trouble or immediate want."

It is an acknowledged fact that there has always been a lack of fraternal feeling among poultry breeders as a class, when the contrary ought to be true, for all have a common interest in poultry. Those interested in the same breed all seem to know each other and get together at the poultry shows, but it is no uncommon occurrence, for instance, for such well known poultrymen as E. B. Thompson or D. W. Young to be absolute strangers to a breeder of Orpingtons or Minorcas, simply because they are interested in another breed of fowl. The need of organized effort to bring about a different condition of affairs was apparent to some of us, and a semi-secret fraternal organization seemed to be the logical solution of the problem. It is our expectation that through this Order of Fleas all members of the poultry industry will be brought into closer contact and that we will all not only know each other better, but a membership in The Order will carry with it that feeling of fraternal friendship and desire to help and encourage one another that is bound to go with an organization of this kind.

As has been the case with so many other now prominent organizations which have had their start in about the same way as the Order of "Fleas", there were objectionable features at first which some have seen fit to criticize, but with the formation of the real organization, I am pleased to say that the objectionable features of the Flea frolics have been done away with and I believe we now have the nucleus of an order that will become one of the best and largest in the country.

(Continued on page 553)

Order of Fleas versus Order of Alektor

IN the June issue of American Poultry World is to appear an appreciative article, devoted to the new Order of Alektor, a secret society of "henny" men who claim superior purity of lives, motives and aspirations. This June article is to be prepared by the editor of A. P. W. and he has promised to try to do justice by the subject.

The Order of the Fleas "is given to frolic"—too much so, it has been said, whereas the Order of Alektor was started and is being promoted by a young gentleman who doubtless believes fully in the "pure food and drugs act". The higher virtues of this ancient order of modern "roosters" may therefore readily be understood, without special pleading by any

one. Each proposed new member is submitted to an X-ray examination and if he happens to be disliked, or does not measure up to the "one man rule of thumb" he is promptly and courageously black-balled.

Thus it may be seen that only men of the highest purity can obtain membership in this Royal Baking Powder organization. If a door-mat to the Palace of Justice in Hendom were to be adopted, the motto on it no doubt would read: "No Rascals Need Apply". Above the entrance portals this touching sentiment might well be engraved: "To enter here bring with you the Sunday-school merit cards of your guileless and happy boyhood".



SELLING STANDARD-BRED FOWLS ON APPROVAL



How Should This Be Done and What Rules Ought to Govern, On the Part of the Seller and Buyer, With a View to Giving Both A Square Deal and of Protecting Their Respective Rights and Interests?

By EDITOR—Part I.

In our editorial capacity we have had the foregoing questions "put up to us" times without number. The buyer wishes to know what protection he is to have, if any, in the purchase of high-priced fowls "sights unseen", and the seller of course feels that his important interests must be conserved and protected.

Although the standard-bred poultry industry in this country is sixty to seventy years old, no uniform rule has yet been evolved or accepted for the selling and shipment of high-priced breeding or exhibition fowls "on approval". First one plan has been tried, then another. Today several such plans are in use, but there appears to be a wide variation in them.

Is there a "best plan" and if so, what is it?

To be called on to pay five dollars to five hundred dollars for "a chicken" and then to have to keep it, whether it suits or not, presents a broad field for argument, disputes and bad feeling. Moreover, this condition is certain to injure the standard-bred poultry business as a whole; therefore it should be handled on its merits with the intention of finding a solution that can be accepted, as a general rule, to the mutual satisfaction of buyer and seller.

This article is the first one of several on the same general subject. Later articles will treat of selling exhibition fowls on a "guarantee to win", on the sale of eggs of "guaranteed" fertility and on the sale of eggs where birds hatched therefrom are "guaranteed" as to quality. These are "live questions" of far-reaching interest and readers of A. P. W. should be well informed on plans now in use for "guaranteeing satisfaction" in the sale of breeding fowls, exhibition specimens, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks.

IN the purchase and sale of high-priced domestic fowls for breeding or exhibition purposes, if the prospective buyer and seller, also the fowls to be dealt in, were located in the same town or neighborhood, the would-be purchaser could visit personally the yards or poultry house of the seller.

In that case the customer himself would point out or select the specimens that suited him; then the two would agree on price and terms, thereby closing the deal "on the ground", so to speak.

The man placing the order under these conditions would know exactly what he was to "get for his money", at least so far as the external appearance of the fowls was concerned, as selected by him in person.

That would be the natural way to go about it and if high-priced standard-bred fowl could always be bought in this manner, there probably would be no occasion to write this article or others like it.

But when we come to consider a situation that requires the buying of many thousands of high-priced fowls each year "sights unseen", the conditions are very different. Here we are brought face to face with one of the difficulties of the standard-bred poultry business—a difficulty that needs to be handled with due regard to the variable rights of both parties to such transactions.

The money value at stake is large, comparatively speaking. An ordinary chicken, weighing five to eight pounds, would bring only sixty cents to a dollar and a quarter in the marketplace for eating purposes. In a sense that fixes the "market" value of the fowl as so much food for human consumption.

The fancier-breeder, however, sells his choice standard-bred specimens at five dollars to two hundred dollars each for breeding purposes and at ten dollars to five hundred dollars each for exhibition purposes. Stripped of their "standard points", as it were, these identical birds, if used for human food, are worth current market prices or a small premium thereon, but no more.

No doubt the average buyer of standard-bred fowl at prevailing prices, takes into account the high cost involved and as a result he insists on "value received", also on "personal satisfaction".

Clearly, it is reasonable that he should do this.

Often another important point is at stake. In many cases the purchaser wishes to improve his flock or strain, doing so by the introduction of new blood. In all such cases the buyer

wants the fowls sold to him to be as good as, or better than, the average of his own flock, or better than the birds he is to replace with new stock bought at high prices for this important purpose.

Next Best Thing to Do

In view of the fact that in a great majority of cases it is not convenient nor practical for the would-be purchaser of high-class fowls to visit the home town or poultry yards of the fancier-breeder from whom he thinks favorably of buying high-priced fowls or "new blood", what is the next best thing to do?

Unless fowls of this quality are bought "on sight" at a poultry show, there appears to be only one way to make these purchases, and that is by mail. Many thousands of orders of this kind are sent through the mails of the United States and Canada each year, but we believe we are correct in saying that our leading successful poultrymen have not yet decided on or adopted a uniform method of selling or shipping choice standard-bred fowls "on approval".

That high-priced fowls intended for breeding or exhibition purposes should be sold on approval, as a general rule, there is little room for doubt. "Fancier" ought to mean much more than the word "huckster" or the words "commission man". Genuine fondness for pure-bred stock, on the part of any man or woman, should signify thorough-bred qualities in the person who is truly fond of fine fowls that are bred to Standard requirements.

This type of man or woman should be actuated in every case by the principle of the golden rule, at least to the extent of wishing to give real satisfaction to every customer who pays a high price for a choice fowl on the basis of personal trust and a belief that the seller will repay this "confidence" in him with honest and fair treatment.

If the seller were the buyer and the situation in this respect were exactly reversed, the seller would know well enough how he would like to be treated! That, then, is precisely the way he should treat his customer, within practical limits.

Different "On Approval" Methods

Quite generally our best-known and most successful fancier-breeder follow the practice of shipping high-priced fowls on approval. Their methods, however, appear to differ considerably. It would seem that these methods ought to be fairly uniform, in which case buyers as a class would know what to expect, or to demand and insist upon. A main object in writing



and publishing this article is to bring the question before our readers—both subscribers and advertisers.

One method that is in common use is for the seller to agree to ship a fowl, or several fowls on approval, after receiving the price asked for same, doing so with the provision that the person placing the order is to have the privilege of examining the shipment at the express office in his home town, but the bird or birds must not be taken from the express office, except at a forfeit of the right to return them and to have the purchase price refunded.

This plan works quite well, as a general rule, where the distances are moderate and the fowls have not been long on the road, confined in small coops and subjected to harmful variations in temperature, etc.

But in cases where valuable fowls have to be shipped several hundred miles, or perhaps two or three thousand miles, also in cases where the railroad or express facilities are such that the fowls are enroute three to five days or longer, it is doubly hard on them to be returned to the owner direct from the express office, provided they are not found to be satisfactory.

In cases like the foregoing, our leading poultrymen who have had long experience, make a practice of specifying that the birds, if not deemed satisfactory on first inspection, are to be removed from the express office; are to be rested a day or two or several days, including feeding and watering, and then if desired they may be returned, the express charges both ways

to be paid by the would-be buyer. In the event that the prospective buyer, on returning the birds, does not prepay the return charges, the fancier-breeder reserves the right to deduct the return charges from the money originally sent him, the balance to be refunded as soon as the birds get back home.

Here the fancier-breeder wishes to guard against having the purchaser retain the birds too long, for any purpose—to obtain eggs from them or to exhibit them at a poultry show, as examples.

Clearly it is wrong to enter these “on approval” fowls at the ordinary poultry show, doing so with the intention of returning them to the man or woman from whom they were received, in case they do not win prizes. If such birds are returned to the seller after the show, this act proves that the exhibitor entered birds in competition that were not really his property.

Today the rules of practically every poultry show require that all birds entered, at time of entry, shall be owned by the exhibitor. Moreover, the old practice of selling birds “guaranteed to win”, with the privilege of returning them if they do not win, has gone out of fashion. This is true, first, because the sellers rebelled against it on account of its bad features; second, because poultry show managements and the general public have strongly disapproved of this method.

The Owen Farms Method

The late Wm. Barry Owen, founder of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., adopted a plan for selling high-class, standard-bred fowl by which the birds are guaranteed to win specified prizes at poultry shows, otherwise the prices to be paid for them are reduced on an agreed basis; but by this plan the birds are sold outright and title passes to the new owner, even though they do not win at all.

It is our understanding that Mr. Owen originated this method. This plan, in a large majority of cases, has been regarded as being fair to both parties, and in practice it does not conflict with the customary rules of local shows, nor with the poultry show rules of the American Poultry Association. The Owen “guaranteed to win” sales-proposition will be explained and considered in Part II of this series of articles.

Now and then high-priced standard fowls are bought subject to the approval of a third party. As a rule this third party is a well-informed poultryman or a poultry judge.

To make this kind of a deal binding, both the seller and the buyer must agree to it, and the conditions and terms should be clearly specified, preferably by letter, i. e., in writing. Then the agreement needs to be “lived up to” by all parties and can be changed or departed from only by the mutual consent of both buyer and seller.

Outside the specified terms, as to what the third party is to pass upon or decide, these cases are subject to the same principles and rules that govern in all other “on approval” sales or shipments.

Payment of Express Charges Both Ways

Our readers, at first thought, may feel that it is unfair for the distant customer to have to pay transportation charges “both ways”, in the event that birds shipped to him on approval are not satisfactory and therefore are promptly returned to the owner.

As least two important points should be considered in this connection, as follows:

First, if the would-be purchaser wants to make “dead sure” of getting high-priced fowls that exactly suit him, it is his privilege to travel to the place where they are and to select them in person. The cost for railroad fare in that event might be excessive, but in this case the owner of the birds would not have to disturb them, nor risk their health and lives by shipping them hundreds of miles away, “on approval”, including maybe a return trip.


Second, is the still more important matter of risking the health and very lives of the fowls. Of course if the would-be seller agrees to do this, that settles it; it is his privilege to ask high enough prices on the average for his fowls, as shipped on approval, to take care of any losses that may occur.

But as a rule our most responsible and conscientious fancier-breeders feel that if the would-be purchaser cannot make it convenient, or does not feel that he can afford to visit the place where the fowls are, in order to pick them out in person, he should be willing to pay all charges in having the birds brought to him for his inspection, the fowls to be returned, generally at the risk of the seller, if they are not satisfactory.

(Continued on page 532)



We consider the specimen shown in the above study about the best individual shown to date of this new and interesting variety. It is really wonderful with what rapidity the White Houdans have been brought up to a high standard and the breed characteristics established. Much credit is due F. D. Baerman, the originator of this worthy breed, in his wonderful success along these lines. He has given the public a beautiful as well as useful fowl in the White Houdan and no doubt they will grow to be one of the most popular varieties of this class of poultry. S. A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., is the fortunate owner of an excellent flock of White Houdans and judging from the quality of his exhibit at the recent Garden Show he should be in a position to produce many more of them during the coming season. The above cock winner of first at Madison Square Garden show last winter will head one of his choice breeding pens and it is to be expected that he will prove to be a valuable sire. A. O. Schilling.



CARE AND FEEDING OF CHICKS

A.O.S. 1915.

Detailed Information and Advice On This Vitally Important Subject. Unless the Chicks Are Raised Properly and In Goodly Numbers, the Poultry Venture, Small or Large, Is Doomed to Failure, As a General Rule. Do the Right Thing In the Right Way At the Right Time.

PART I.

By W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor

IN addition to the tens of millions of chicks already hatched for the season of 1915, there will be other millions to first see the light of day during the present month. Then there are the hundreds of thousands of day-old chicks to be delivered to new owners this month and next month.

The degree of success or failure to be made by each individual poultry raiser with his portion of these many, many thousands, will depend on the welfare and progress of the chicks during each of the several stages of development. If they are from strong, healthy stock and are well hatched and well cared for, all will be well; but if on the contrary they are lacking in vigor and are handicapped by a poor start they never will be worth the time spent in caring for them, and the attempt therefore will be a failure.

The key to success in poultry raising is not HOW MANY, but is found in the ability to raise strong, healthy, vigorous chicks. Given a well hatched and vigorous chick, its development depends very largely on the methods of care and feeding employed.

The hen that steals her nest and brings off a brood of chicks, if left to her own resources, usually makes a success of developing the brood. But in this day of big things when man must look to artificial means to meet his needs, he becomes a factor himself in the operation and often upsets nature to a great extent; therefore the true secret of success depends on his ability to provide the proper care and to feed correctly.

It is admitted generally that the greatest mortality in young chicks is during the first week or ten days, and in a majority of cases it is caused by bowel trouble, numerous forms of which are erroneously termed White Diarrhoea. In a large majority of cases the trouble is caused by improper feeding—either this or improper brooding. A common fault is in feeding too soon just after hatching. Thirty-six to forty-eight hours should elapse

Ten Seasonable A. P. W. Chick Raising Rules

Start with healthy, vigorous chicks.

Use clean, sweet, wholesome food in variety.

Practice cleanliness in all particulars of care and management.

Observe closely all small details, especially the appearance of the chicks from day to day.

Keep the chicks active and "hustling", because idleness means bad habits and brings on disease.

Don't over-crowd; to do so means that death will weed out the surplus and injure those that are left.

Cull often enough to make sure of giving all the chicks an equal chance.

Don't attempt to keep chicks of different ages or sizes in the same flock.

Separate at once from its healthy mates any sick or crippled chick, thus sparing the chick's feelings and your own.

If you want the young pullets to grow well in the late summer and early fall, send the "crowing" cockerels to market while the roads are good.

before giving the first feed. Another common fault is in overfeeding, and many thousands of chicks are killed annually through this mistake.

Therefore the successful feeding of chicks resolves itself into the question of "How, When and What to Feed?" Of course in addition to this there are other questions of good management, which are important contributing factors. And above it all, the person who plans to become a truly successful poultry raiser must have and use an average amount of plain, every-day commonsense.

Feeding the Newly-Hatched Chicks

As one of the first acts in chick-raising consists in providing food for the chicks maintenance, let us consider the objects to be accomplished in the this question at the start. What are the objects to be accomplished in the feeding of young chickens? I cannot answer this question to better advantage than by giving here the excellent advice of Clara Nixon, of the New York

State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. Miss Nixon says:

"The important objects to be accomplished in the feeding of young chickens are:

"To bring to maturity or to marketable size and age as large a proportion of the hatch of chicks as possible.

"To enable the chicks to develop large, strong, well proportioned frames and good plumage for their variety.

"To provide for as rapid a growth as is attainable, at as low a cost as is consistent with other requirements.

"In the fulfillment of these purposes the following factors must be considered:

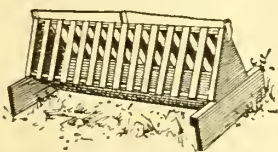
"The eggs must be incubated properly.

"The chicks must not be left too long in the incubator after the completion of the hatch. They should be removed to a nursery or brooder when they are thirty-six hours old.

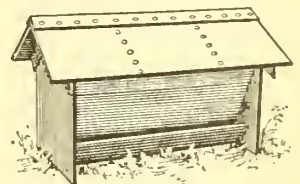
(Continued on page 541)

First Article of a Series of Four

This article is Part 1 of a series of four, the other three to treat of successful care and management of the chicks throughout the summer and early fall months, until they are separated as to sexes and are placed in winter quarters or have been marketed. Next month's article will give timely facts and advice about the chicks "on range" and is to be specially illustrated with pictures of standard home-made, money-saving feeding troughs, outdoor hoppers, watering dishes, etc., etc. The other two articles will appear in July and August issues.



Good Trough for Feeding Moistened Mash for Growing Stock. Prevents Crowding, also Soiling of the Food by Chicks. (See next month.)



Practical Outdoor Hopper for Use in Feeding Growing Stock When on Range. Protects Food from Rain and Wind. (See next month.)

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor
WM. C. DENNY, } Associate Editors
W. A. WOLFORD, }
ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, Artist

CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

WORDS MEANT FOR A. P. W. SUB- SCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Some years ago our plan probably would have been to "tell about it" in advance, and then to try to live up to what had been promised.

As we now look at such matters, it seemed much better to "deliver the goods" first, and then to explain, so far as it may be wise and proper to explain.

Of course we refer to the many improvement made in American Poultry World, as shown by this issue—improvements not only in the style and make-up of the magazine, but also in the greater "kick" put into it and the much broader foundation put under it.

For a long time the staff of A. P. W. has felt that the poultry journals of the United States were not living up to their present-day opportunities. Editor of A. P. W. has felt this strongly—and we think he ought to be in a position to know. But a big fire, followed by factory building, by hard times generally and by the world-embracing bad effects of the greatest war in history—these were not trifles.

When this poultry magazine was started, five years ago last fall, the plans were laid carefully and all went well for some time. Then the natural sifting process began. Men and office help had to get used to one another. Today A. P. W. has a clean-cut, efficient, loyal staff

and an organization that will stand without hitching.

Believing, as we do, that all standard lines of business in this country soon will be well started again on the high road to prosperity, we regard the present as being the right time for A. P. W. to do the aggressive and progressive things it has hoped and intended to do since 1911 and 1912.

Perhaps even now the less said about it the better. Yet there are a few things that in fairness ought to be said.

For example, on our front cover every month is to be a pair, trio or pen of down-to-date prize winning fowls by Artist Schilling. This was a Schilling-Denny idea and we regard it as excellent—as a plan that will improve the appearance of the cover each month, that will please our subscribers and that will benefit the owners of the fowls.

The "feature headings" to leading articles, as made by Mr. Schilling, also are a forward step—something that makes the pages more inviting to the subscriber, while at the same time giving Mr. Schilling a fine chance to do a class of art work which calls for originality as well as talent.

We have felt for some time that there is a large amount of "good copy"—of instructive reading matter and helpful pictures—that to date has not been handled in the poultry journals. We now propose to use much of it in these pages. In doing so the staff of A. P. W. is to be guided by its own notions as to what will please and benefit our subscribers and advertisers, not by what other poultry journals have done or may do.

Fact is, we have started out to really enjoy the work—and we invite you, Reader, to "come on along" and enjoy it with us. We propose to get as close to your poultry interests as we can and at the same time to encourage and help you all that we can in this field of hoped-for pleasure and profit. In short, we want to get you in the habit of looking forward eagerly to the coming of each new issue of this magazine. Can this be done? We propose to find out.

From this time onward all contributors to A. P. W.—chiefly its subscribers and advertisers—are cordially invited to say what they think, on all live and interesting poultry topics. It may be that in time past there have been too many forbidden subjects. We say "it may be". Whether that is so or not, there are not to be any such subjects in future, so far as A. P. W. is concerned, provided in every case the contributor is in good standing and that he writes his honest convictions in good faith.

To illustrate the foregoing proposition (and it often is better to speak of our-

selves than to talk about others) the editor of A. P. W. has prepared a tentative list of no less than twenty-four articles on what may well be called "The Ethics of the Poultry Business". Two such articles are to be found in this issue, just as a "starter." They treat of "Eggs Sold for Hatching" and "Selling Standard-bred Fowls on Approval".

This series of plain-talk articles is to treat of the rights that exist between buyer and seller; of the ethics of poultry advertising; of the use of personal references to competitors in catalogues and other printed matter; of the ethics of conditioning fowls for show purposes; of the rules that should govern honest men at competitive exhibitions; of the ethics of poultry show management; of the ethics of poultry judging, etc., etc.

To the extent of our knowledge we propose to express our views fully and freely on these live subjects—and in every case we shall invite interested readers to contribute facts or opinions relating to these and all similar matters, doing so whenever they believe that what they have to offer will truly benefit the poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

Within proper limits there ought not be any forbidden subjects in the poultry business—in any branch of it. The deciding points should be: Is it a matter of general interest? Are the rights of poultrymen and women involved? Is the true welfare of poultry culture, of the poultry industry at stake? If "yes" is to be answered to these questions, then the subject should be treated in the public print—should be handled frankly, sanely and without fear or favor.

That, candidly, is the plan on which the American Poultry World is going to proceed—at least so long as its working capital holds out. And we shall go far enough at this time to say that we believe the conduct here outlined gives promise of a far more interesting and helpful monthly poultry magazine than has been "the general rule" to date.

Mind you, we shall not aim at the sensational; not by any means. On the contrary, we want this magazine to be truly constructive, not destructive. That is especially so of all good work and worthy intentions. But the truth should be tellable" and ought to prevail. The facts, plainly told, should harm neither good man nor measure.

For example, unless an advertisement—a business announcement soliciting orders—is subject to inquiry and well-meaning criticism, regarding its statements or claims, it ought not be published in any periodical that depends largely on popular subscription for support. That fact we believe to be self-evident

and fundamental. Put in force it will carry its own protection for, honest business methods. It not only will safeguard the rights of the subscriber, but also will benefit greatly the square-dealing, honorable advertiser.

To one other "new departure" we wish to call special attention. We refer to the department in our narrow-column pages entitled "Government Work for Poultry".

For a dozen years and more, first as editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal and later as editor of this magazine, we have helped to keep the interested public fairly well posted about the valuable work being done by the United States Government, by an increasing number of State governments, also by the Central and Provincial authorities of Canada, in behalf of improved methods of poultry and egg production for profit.

First to last, we have aimed to help promote this work, in one way and another, both directly and indirectly. Early to recognize its true value and the really great need of it, we have not failed to encourage every good effort, doing so in the public print, also as a member of the American Poultry Association. The record exists and can speak for itself.

Now we intend to go still farther. Candidly, we wish to have the American Poultry World looked on and generally accepted as a vehicle for conveying to tens of thousands of earnest readers, month by month, the helpful facts that are confirmed by test and the practical advice which originates at these numerous agricultural colleges and experiment stations that now are being conducted successfully at public expense by qualified students of poultry culture.

Even more than this: we hope that many of these instructors and investigators may go so far as to regard the American Poultry World as a "mouth-piece" through which they can reach a godly portion of the interested public, also one another. We cordially invite them to use this department in A. P. W. on the lines indicated, more especially in the treatment of popular, practical topics—and we shall not "back up" should the reading matter and illustrations from this prolific source call for fifteen to twenty pages of space in every issue.

As "fair samples" of the kind and quality of timely, practical articles our subscribers may look forward to finding each month in the "Government Work for Poultry" department, we ask the reader to turn to that department in this issue. And when Mr. Jackson gets home and "on the job", that department will be still more interesting and help-

ful, month by month, to the average poultry keeper.

So much for this month's issue and the progress made to date by the "new" A. P. W. All hands here at the center of activity hope very earnestly that a great majority of our patrons, both subscribers and advertisers, will approve heartily of the changes, as made thus far. Suggestions for further changes, in the form of genuine improvement, will be welcomed by us. Write if you feel the impulse.

A. P. W. ASKS FOR REPORTS OF POULTRY SUCCESSES, SMALL AND LARGE

American Poultry World wants to receive from its subscribers and advertisers "fact-stories" about their actual successes in raising poultry, producing eggs and making money.

We want facts—and only facts. Tell us of your personal experience, going into such details as you would like to know about and that you believe will HELP OTHERS who are engaged in the same work.

To help others—that's the point! By helping others you in every case will

help yourself. We have never known this to fail. If it does not benefit you in one way, it will in another—that is certain.

Tell us about your favorite method of caring for and feeding growing chickens during the hot summer months; about your favorite outdoor food and water dishes and how you use them; about the fresh-air quarters you have found to be best in summer and early fall; about the ranges you give the half-grown chicks; about the form and amount of meat food you supply and how you feed it, etc., etc.

Just write us a friendly, off-hand, gossip letter—that's all. Don't try to "write an article", because if you do we'll not hear from you—this also is certain!

Fact is, we want the subscribers to, and all advertisers in, the American Poultry World to "feel right at home" in these pages and, frankly, we shall never believe that you HAVE THAT FEELING until we begin to get letters from you in quantities, telling us how well you like the paper and asking us to

RED SUSSEX Last year my first prize pullet at Philadelphia in December which won the silver cup for the best bird in the English class, was a May egg, hatched June 12th. My 1st pen cockerel, Boston, January 1915, was hatched in the same brood. Send at once for mating list. I guarantee you eight chicks or duplicate free.

F. L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio

S. C. BLACK R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS SILVER S. C. WHITE R. C. WHITE

Blue Ribbon Winners New York, Chicago and Buffalo
Now is the time to procure your foundation in S. C. Black Leghorns that in a short time will be worth having. Blacks are attracting popular favor from coast to coast. Now is the time to start on a breed that will make good. Years of continuous winning at our national shows has placed our Leghorns in a class by themselves. They also have utility qualities as well. If in search of the best in the Leghorn family you will eventually come to us, why not now? Mating list free. Eggs \$3 to \$10 per setting. Eggs from all pens at one half price after May 10th, 1915.

TURTLE POINT FARM W. H. Manning, Owner., W. M. Anderson, Mgr., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

"LEAD ALL OTHERS"



Eggs reduced to one half price or \$6.00 per 15. These are from the World Champions that hold the best records ever established. They are admittedly the strongest in QUALITY and VIGOR of any flock in existence. START RIGHT. Send for my free mating sheet. Send 20 cents for my grand illustrated catalog.



Utility eggs at \$6.00 per 100. Anything you need in stock or baby chicks.

H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, WATERFORD, WISC.

Niagradow White Wyandottes

made a splendid record during 1914 winning in three shows 8 firsts, 7 seconds, 9 thirds, 5 fourths; winning best collection in each under 3 different judges and getting more places than any two competitors. Birds from our eggs can

WIN FOR YOU

in the best company you care to enter them. It's not too late to get some excellent birds.

EGGS HALF PRICE

after May 15th. Best exhibition matings as they run \$2.50 per setting. If selected from one pen \$5.00 per setting. Utility eggs \$1.00 per setting while they last. No one has better stock. Catalogue free.



Buffalo 1st cock

MARSHALL & MARSHALL, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

print this, that or the other helpful fact or bit of advice, for the benefit of other earnest readers of YOUR favorite poultry journal.

SOMETHING MORE ON THE SUBJECT OF SIZE, SHAPE AND COLOR OF EGGS FOR HATCHING

Recently the editor of A. P. W. visited the experiment and demonstration poultry plant of Cyphers Incubator Company, located in the suburbs of Buffalo, and had an interesting interview with W. C. Ellison, resident manager.

Mr. Ellison was asked for his opinion about using small, misshapen and overly-large eggs for hatching purposes. Said he, in substance:

"This is a subject that is wide open for debate. Possibly no two men will agree, especially so if their own interests are involved, and this state of uncertainty ought to be removed in some way.

"Some claim that 'smallish-eggs' hatch better, but I have not found it so. On the other hand, I do not use nor recommend eggs that are too large, as compared with normal size for the breed or variety.

"A few years ago the White Leghorns laid eggs that were too small, but by 'selection' on the part of poultrymen, the size of the average White Leghorn egg has been increased until now they weigh twenty-four and twenty-five ounces to the dozen for well-matured pullets and hens, which is about right.

"It really is a mistake to have White Leghorn eggs too large. They can be bred so large by selection that they will not ship well in our thirty-dozen ordinary cases, because the pasteboard fillers are not deep enough. Until eggs are sold by the pound in practically all markets, it is useless and a mistake to breed White Leghorns to a point where they will lay eggs heavier than an average of twenty-four to twenty-six ounces to the dozen.

"Intelligent, painstaking poultrymen should do their best to establish strains of their favorite breed or variety that will lay normal-sized eggs of correct shape and proper color, but a still more important point, under existing conditions, is to get a lot of eggs from any

given number of layers—that is, we should get our layers to 'perform well', then proceed to get uniformity of size, shape and color in the eggs they lay. Prolific egg yield is what we want first, for commercial reasons—for profit.

"Under present conditions, buyers of hatching eggs ought not be too particular. They should remember that the entire poultry industry, especially the standard-bred branch of it, is still in its infancy and that we have to do the best we can and be satisfied, for the time being.

"Take the Rhode Island Reds, as an example. As a rule, some of our best strains continue to lay all shapes and sizes of eggs. This is not true of every strain, but it certainly is true of quite a number, to my personal knowledge. We are still trying to get the birds themselves to be of uniform shape and color, let alone the size, shape and color of their eggs.

"Some breeders have built up strains that are farther along, in the way of size, shape and color of eggs, than is true of ordinary strains. These poultrymen deserve our special thanks. Furthermore, they are to be congratulated on the early start they made and the good judgment they have shown. Whenever I can do so, I buy hatching eggs from breeders who have established their strains, not only as to exterior appearance of the fowls, but also as regards prolific egg yield of what might be called 'standard eggs for the breed.'

The foregoing information is submitted without partiality. Generally speaking, we think that Mr. Ellison has hit the nail pretty squarely on the head. As a rule, the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry is indeed "still in its infancy", and we believe that what is spoken of as the "utility branch"—whatever this term means—is even worse off. We still have a great deal to do in both branches—if there are to be, or should be, two branches—and that is one big factor that helps to make the whole problem and situation so interesting and inviting to many of us.

CHOICE HATCHING EGGS NOW TO BE HAD AT HALF PRICE

Our readers ought not overlook the fact that now—starting as a rule, May

5th or May 10th—they can secure hatching eggs from the best matings of high-class standard-bred fowl in the country at one-half the regular prices, i. e., the usual prices that are charged each season prior to May 5th, or shortly thereafter.

In this connection we quote as follows from a circular letter of date April 15th mailed to the trade by Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms:

"It is a well-known fact that May and June hatched pullets win at the shows from December on and that many of the winning cockerels are hatched during these months. The reason for this is obvious. The early-hatched chicks, particularly the pullets that lay in the fall, lose their lustre and brilliancy of plumage. The cockerels that mature too early lose their symmetrical type and all thinking poultrymen realize more and more each year the increasing importance of May and June chicks that are properly grown."

Every word of the foregoing quotation is strictly true, especially as applied to the great "poultry belt" that extends across the United States from New York to San Francisco, reaching as far southward as Maryland, Arkansas, etc., and northward into Canada as far as poultry is grown with success.

If you, reader, are still in need of more chicks to strengthen your flock, or if you have delayed in securing hatching eggs, or if your early luck with them was not good—there still is time for you to get out some chicks that will do well, particularly in the northern tier of states and you can now buy them at a bargain from the foremost specialty breeders of the country, no matter what your favorite breed or variety may be.

For next year's "spring breeders" late May and early June hatched chicks should give a very good account of themselves. It is largely a matter of care, but as a rule it is easier to "start chicks right" in late May and early June and to keep them "going right", than it is during March and April, taking the northern half of the country as a whole.

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

You can ill afford to ignore my ability to now serve you liberally in the finest exhibition birds, or the best possible layers in utility stock.

C.S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.



TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

EVENTUALLY---WHY NOT NOW?



The test of the quality of any strain of fowls is not an occasional winner, but in repeated winnings year after year.

TOMPKIN'S REDS have proven their quality by winning year after year, for twelve years, at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, The Palace and Boston. Not at one show each year but at several.

The production of repeated winners year after year is what counts, for it proves beyond a doubt that TOMPKIN'S REDS possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKIN'S STRAIN was established over 40 years ago by my father who was among the first to follow selective breeding and I have followed in his footsteps and kept blood lines intact. This is why TOMPKIN'S REDS have such high average quality. Why they are able to win year after year. They are a straight line of breeding, not a mixture of several lines.

I never had as fine a flock as this year, consequently I was never in better position to make selections for you. It makes no difference what price you pay I give the same personal and painstaking care in making the selection.

I give my personal attention to every detail of the business and you can rest assured that I will do my best to merit your satisfaction. If you want an exhibition or breeding bird I will guarantee to give you quality equivalent to the price asked.

My prices are reasonable. My service prompt. You need Tompkin's quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

HOMER W. JACKSON

Who Is To Conduct a Regular Monthly Department for American Poultry World, Entitled, "Government Work For Poultry"

In this issue, starting on page 517, will be found what is meant to be a truly worth-while department under the general heading, "Government Work For Poultry". Later on this department is to be conducted solely by Mr. Jackson, a recent portrait of whom is shown herewith, but for the time being the editor of A. P. W. is to help out.

Mr. Jackson is now located at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, where he went for his health last fall, but he plans to be back home within the next few months. After that he is to take full charge of this department and all reading matter and illustrations presented therein are to be selected by him or will be from his pen.

Permit us a few words about Mr. Jackson, based on personal knowledge. A gentleman in the highest sense of the term, Mr. Jackson is a conscientious and fearless writer on poultry topics. These two words "conscientious and fearless", express exactly what we mean, coupled with the word gentleman. In all our twenty years of intimate association with poultrymen and the friends of poultry culture, we have not met a man whom we esteem more highly. And not the least of his high qualifications is his scholarship. He thinks straight, writes straight and is straight.

Mr. Jackson has had many years experience in actual poultry work, including market gardening and small-fruit growing. At an early date he became interested in investigational studies and for six years conducted a poultry experiment plant for one of the leading farm and stock papers, devoting most of his time to practical experiments. He has visited many of the successful poultry farms of the country, from Indiana to Massachusetts.

In 1909 Mr. Jackson accepted the position of instructor in poultry husbandry at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College and Experiment Station, State College, Pa. He was a Farmers' Institute lecturer for a number of years and is the author of a poultry book of wide circulation. For some time he was secretary-treasurer of the Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, the membership of which consists mainly of instructors in poultry culture at state and provincial colleges and men similarly employed by the United States and Canadian governments. Aside from these official activities most of Mr. Jackson's knowledge of poultry has come from personal

experience and investigation. Samples of his broad-mindedness and direct, clean-cut style of writing are to be found in the "Government Work for Poultry" department of this issue, preceding his signature.

Personal Message, as From Friend to Friend

Lately we wrote to Mr. Jackson and asked him for a personal message, on his poultry career and present attitude toward poultry culture, for publication in this issue. Following are extracts from his letter of date April 8th, 1915:

"I was (and am) a 'back-to-the-lander', starting with the intention of doing market gardening and small-fruit growing. Neither the farm, the market nor my disposition proved to

continued to do so for half a dozen years or more. As examples, I tried out the open-front poultry house on a large scale, before Dr. Woods seems to have heard about it. Ten years ago I took the position that is the general one now, in regard to hopper and dry-mash feeding. Pardon me if it seems like bragging, but I made a number of 'discoveries' that since have been gravely announced as 'original' many years after I announced them in the Stockman.

"Mind you, I am not questioning the fact that they were 'original' with the others, because the paper I wrote for does not circulate much among poultrymen or station men and therefore the work that I did could not receive the attention that it really seemed to merit.

"For a couple of years I helped with the poultry course at the Ohio State University and during the last years, before I went to the Pennsylvania State College, I was editorial correspondent for the National Stockman and Farmer, my duty being to travel over the eastern part of the country, visiting successful farms in all lines and writing up their stories, substantially as is now being done on so large and successful a scale by the Country Gentleman. Of course I gave special attention to poultry farms and think I visited about all the really successful ones there were at that time, commercial plants I mean.

"On the strength of the experimental work that I had done I was called to the Pennsylvania State College. Believe me, I was 'called', because I did not ask for the place and hadn't any thought of going when asked, until the editor of the Stockman persuaded me to do so. When I went there the enrollment in the poultry courses totalled about thirty annually. The second year the enrollment was about one hundred and forty (I am giving the figures from memory and do not remember odd numbers) and the last year the enrollment, after refusing a class of seventy-five or more that wanted the work, but were not entitled to it nominally, was one hundred and sixty. Counting those who wanted to take the course and were refused, about one-fourth of the entire enrollment of the Agricultural College 'elected' the poultry courses, none of this work being required except a limited number in the A. H. course.

"I am a member of the American Poultry Association. While in college work was a member of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry and for two years was secretary-treasurer of this organization. While in Pennsylvania was first vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Branch of A. P. A. Have served on the Farmers' Institute lecture force in several states; also have given poultry lectures before Y. M. C. A.'s and am still listed as associate editor of the National Stockman and Farmer, though I do not now do any regular writing for that paper; just answer some of their inquiries and write occasional articles when the spirit moves me, chiefly for friendship's sake.

"As I read this over it does not sound very modest, but remember that you asked for it and I have told you about all there is to tell."



be adapted to the line of work that I wanted to follow, though I continued to grow special truck and fruit crops as long as I stayed on the farm. I had no interest in poultry keeping when I went to the farm, but that proved to be the one line of work that seemed to suit my conditions and temperament, so I gradually increased my flock from a half dozen hens and a gift rooster until we carried regularly four hundred to five hundred hens.

"When I came to keeping fowls in large numbers I had a lot of hard knocks that left me with the knowledge that there were a lot of things about the poultry business that no one knew anything about positively, and that a lot of what was current opinion at the time was erroneous.

"This directed me toward experimenting and with the assistance of a moderate salary paid me by the National Stockman and Farmer, I devoted my time and plant almost exclusively to experimental work and

not receive any complaints by letter from our subscribers, reporting unfair treatment at his hands.

However, various reports continued to reach us about things done by Mr. Harrison, in a business way, that were severely criticized; therefore when the editor of American Poultry World, in his capacity as editor of the Reliable Poultry

Journal, Quincy, Ill., learned definitely of cases where Mr. Harrison had shipped high-priced fowls to customers "on approval", also on terms of "satisfaction guaranteed", and later refused to live up to his agreements, we felt that A. P. W. could not consistently continue to endorse his business methods as a poultryman, nor cover his sales of standard-bred fowl

REASONS FOR DECIDING AGAINST ACCEPTING FURTHER ADVERTISING FROM F. E. HARRISON, MENOMINEE, MICH.

As stated in our last month's issue, this magazine, during the three and one-half years that Mr. Harrison's display advertising appeared in its columns, did



Owen Farms' record at two of the largest shows in the East on Single Comb White Leghorns again proves that the old rule, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is one of the good ones to follow. Owen Farms were prepared when they entered a string of White Leghorns at the recent Palace and Boston Shows. They were prepared with the best quality to be had in order to meet the keen competition found at these shows. They knew they were right and went ahead, coming out winners in the finish. They are also prepared to furnish stock and eggs from these pens and matings which will also set their customers right, as this flock of White Leghorns is now prepared to hold its own and to produce winners. The cockerel shown above was one of the choice string of Owen Farms at the Palace show. He was all the picture shows him to be. He was neat and elegant in form, having a well developed tail with full flowing saddle. He was full of style and action and should be a wonderful sire in the breeding yard. A. O. Schilling.

and eggs with its guarantee—which guarantee applies to all display advertisers using these pages.

Not only did Mr. Harrison refuse to live up to his agreements in the sample cases here referred to, but he then kept the money—all of it—and told his customers that they could either journey to Menominee, Mich., and bring suit in the ordinary courts of law, or could appear before the American Poultry Association and seek relief; that otherwise he would not pay back the money, also that there was no other way for them to get it. In these cases his customers had no birds to show for the trust they had placed in him—for the money they had sent him, nor could they get their money back without outside help.

In two sample cases the amounts of money involved were large. One of these cases—complete information about which came into our hands—was that of R. L. Penick, Stamford, Texas, who sent Mr. Harrison the top price he asked for two trios of exhibition quality S. C. Rhode Island Reds, to be shown last fall at the Fort Worth, (Texas), Fat Stock Show, also at the Texas State Fair, held annually at Dallas. In this case \$400 were

involved, besides extra money that Mr. Penick was forced to expend, owing to the fact that Mr. Harrison did not do as agreed.

The other case, as above referred to, was that of R. N. Hoopes, Galesburg, Ill., who in January of this year sent Mr. Harrison \$125 for a special-offer breeding pen to consist of nine females and a male, this pen being offered and sold by Mr. Harrison on a telegram which said, "guarantee satisfaction". The birds came to hand, but the cockerel—which weighed between three and one-half and one-half and four pounds, so Mr. Hoopes states—was not satisfactory; whereupon Mr. Harrison refused to replace this bird at the agreed price for the pen, but demanded first, ten dollars extra, and later fifteen dollars extra—in both cases ignoring his "guarantee satisfaction" proposal and agreement.

In the Penick case it not only was agreed that the two trios, price \$400, were to be shipped "on approval", but later Mr. Penick proposed, and Mr. Harrison agreed by letter, that Walter Burton, of Arlington, Texas, a licensed

A. P. A. poultry judge and superintendent of the poultry department of the Texas State Fair, should pass on the birds, as to their satisfactory quality and show condition. The birds were to have reached Stamford, Texas, not later than October 2nd, 1914, thus to enable Mr. Burton to pass on them, also to give Mr. Penick a chance to exhibit them at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, starting October 8th, and later at the State Fair, which opened October 17th, one week later.

The first shipment to arrive from Mr. Harrison reached Stamford, October 6th. Meantime, Mr. Burton had been to Mr. Penick's place and had gone home. A second shipment reached Stamford, October 10th, and a third shipment October 14th. Eight birds in all were shipped to Mr. Penick, but he did not receive, first to last, two trios—an old trio and a young trio, as per his order. Only one hen was sent by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Penick, on account of the delayed shipments, could not show at Fort Worth and on October 13th he sent to Dallas the birds that had arrived up to that time. A main reason for sending them to Dallas was to have Mr. Burton pass on them. Mr. Burton did pass on these birds and pronounced them unworthy to show at the Texas State Fair; also as being not worth the money paid for them. Other well-informed judges at Dallas concurred with Mr. Burton, and so stated verbally and by letter.

October 19th, Mr. Penick shipped the birds back to Menominee, direct from Dallas, excepting one cockerel that was quite sick. This cockerel was given special care, at Mr. Penick's expense. As soon as this bird was in condition to travel he also was sent back to Menominee. Letters were furnished, proving that all birds excepting the cockerel, were given good care at Dallas and were in good condition as to health when they were shipped back to Mr. Harrison. Later the cockerel was sent back, also in apparently safe condition for the trip.

At first Mr. Harrison was of the opinion that Mr. Penick had exhibited these birds at Dallas and had won prizes on them. This was disproved, to the satis-




Eggs and Chicks

from the Wilburtha "Big Four." Great utility and laying strains—S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks—which produce exhibition birds that *win wherever they go.*

End-of-Season Price Reduction

Take advantage of it—place order now. Send for our latest Mating List and handsome new Catalog.

Buy our stock and make a name for yourself



Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

CHAS. J. FISK, Owner
Box W, Trenton Junction, New Jersey

Fertility, Vigor and safe arrival guaranteed

faction of Mr. Harrison—the proof consisting of letters from Mr. Burton and C. P. Van Winkle, editor of the Poultry News, Dallas, also of an affidavit by Mr. Penick.

When the birds got back to Menominee, two of them were sick. This fact was set forth by telegrams and letters to Mr. Penick from the Wells-Fargo Express Company agent at Menominee, also from Mr. Harrison. Later one of the females died. Mr. Harrison now took the ground that these birds must have been grossly mistreated at Dallas, thereby injuring their health. This also was disproved by reputable witnesses, but Mr. Harrison refused to refund the \$400 to Mr. Penick, or any part of it, notwithstanding the indisputable fact that he has not complied with the terms of sale in the important elements of delivering the birds on time, of shipping two trios, of having them meet with the approval of Mr. Penick and Mr. Burton, etc.

Mr. Harrison's last position was—as late a date as April 8th—that Mr. Penick could either journey from Texas to Michigan and sue him or he could take the whole matter before the American Poultry Association "to arbitrate it". If the A. P. A. is to meet in San Francisco this summer or next fall, Mr. Penick would have a long trip. To the best of our knowledge, every man who knew about, or who had anything directly to do with this sale to Mr. Penick, was frankly and strongly of the belief that Mr. Harrison ought to have refunded to Mr. Penick the \$400, for which large amount Mr. Penick has nothing to show of value.

In the case of R. N. Hoopes, Galesburg, Ill., Mr. Hoopes on January 25th, 1915, telegraphed Mr. Harrison and asked him if he had received a letter from him, asking if he could ship Mr. Hoopes nine pullets and a male bird "free from smut", etc., and suitable for breeding purposes at his (Harrison's) special offer of \$125 per pen. To this telegram Mr. Harrison replied:

"Birds O. K.; free from smut; properly mated. Send order. Guarantee satisfaction".

In reply to the foregoing telegram, Mr. Hoopes wired Mr. Harrison, asking him if he would send the birds C. O. D. To

this message Mr. Hoopes received the following telegram:

"Birds picked out and ready. Mr. Harrison gone to judge show. Wire money First National Bank as it is against his rule to ship otherwise. If he were here probably would make an exception in this case."

Both of these telegrams were signed, "F. E. Harrison".

Mr. Hoopes sent on the \$125 and the birds reached Galesburg, January 29th. As per agreement he called in Robert D. Parmenter, a poultryman of experience, to pass on them. Two of the pullets had quite severe colds and two or three of the other females were old hens; but it was the light-weight cockerel to which Messrs. Hoopes and Parmenter objected. They regarded it as a bird "utterly unfit" to use for breeding purposes.

Mr. Hoopes wired Mr. Harrison, on Mr. Parmenter's suggestion, and asked him if he would send another cockerel—one that was suitable for use as a breeder. To this request Mr. Harrison replied by wire:

"Return birds if unsatisfactory or will exchange male if you pay \$10 difference. Four of the pullets sent you worth \$25 each." Signed, F. E. Harrison".

Mr. Hoopes con-



FIRST PRIZE S. C. RED HEN
BOSTON JAN. 1915 BRED AND OWNED BY
OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

Nearly two hundred fifty S. C. Reds were shown at the Boston show by many of the best breeders of R. I. Reds in the country. To win in such competition necessarily means that quality must be unsurpassed, even one blue ribbon would ordinarily be considered a good strike at a show like Boston, but to capture three first prizes in the R. I. Red Classes is indeed most noteworthy. The picture shown above represents a faithful likeness of Owen Farms first prize hen at Boston and is one of the excellent exhibit that won three first prizes at this show. She was a wonderful colored individual, having exceptionally good depth of color with plenty of lustre. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., are producing hundreds of Rhode Island Reds of exhibition quality each season and many of their customers are also enjoying the pleasure and profit to be derived from owning quality stock second to none in the world. A. O. Schilling.

"REGAL PRINCESS"

FIRST PRIZE PULLET BOSTON JAN. 1913
BRED AND OWNED BY
JOHN S. MARTIN PORT DOVER ONT.

May for Regal Chicks

Of all the months in the year MAY is my favorite month to get out the winners for the big winter shows. The weather is warm, vegetation is springing up, fertility running high and the chicks make the quick, vigorous growth necessary to win them the final triumph. To grow champions, all conditions must be favorable. Why not choose this month to get acquainted with REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES?

I Guarantee a Good Hatch

MRS. C. C. BRUBAKER, McPherson, Kansas, write me as follows:

"From the thirty eggs I bought of you eighteen chicks hatched, all were strong, vigorous fellows and how they did grow. I raised them all and they are by far the classiest chicks I ever had."

Eggs for hatching from twenty beautiful exhibition matings, \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30, \$12.00 per 45, \$24.00 per 100. Dorcas matings composed of trapnested heavy layers, \$5.00 per 15, \$15.00 per 50, \$27.00 per 100. Utility matings, \$9 per 100.

Free—Send for 20 page catalogue and mating list. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes.

John S. Martin, Box W, Port Dover, Canada

cluded that if he sent more money and accepted another male bird, he would have to keep all the birds, whether the new male suited him or not; so he returned them that same day to Mr. Harrison. On January 31st, Mr. Hoopes received this telegram:

"If these chickens have the roup, I will not take them back, as they left here in first-class condition." Signed, F. E. Harrison".

On February 8th Mr. Harrison wrote Mr. Hoopes to this effect:

"It lies within your province to accept one of two propositions. I will mate up nine pullets and a cockerel for this \$125, and send them to you, you to give me \$15 additional. If you do not wish to do this, you will have to resolve to have some one else settle the matter."

Mr. Hoopes by this time had decided that he did not want any of Mr. Harrison's chickens and so wrote him. February 16th Mr. Harrison wrote Mr. Hoopes as follows:

"In reply to yours of the 12th inst. I would suggest that you proceed along the lines you mention, for from a legal standpoint I certainly understand the making of a contract. I consider that R. N. Hoopes is the one that broke the contract and not F. E. Harrison, and am willing to take it up before any Board of Arbitrators or fight it out in any court in this country."

March 13th the editor of A. P. W., in his capacity as editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal (in which latter paper Mr. Harrison was a display advertiser) wrote Mr. Harrison as follows:

"Must again inform you, in a friendly way, but with all due emphasis, that your plan of guaranteeing birds to give satisfaction; then on their return to decline to refund the money paid for them and telling your customers to bring suit or lose their money, is a proposition that will not work out satisfactorily in the standard-bred poultry business—certainly not to your customers."

"If it is your idea, Mr. Harrison, to continue to operate on this basis, it will be necessary for me to advise the Quincy offices not to accept a renewal of your advertising contract after your present contract expires with us."

"Shall be glad to learn of what action you decide to take in the matter of reimbursing Mr. Hoopes for his financial loss. For you to insist on keeping his money, naming as his only alternative that he can bring suit, is not satisfactory to the Reliable Poultry Journal, as treatment offered to one of its subscribers who saw your business announcement in our pages."

March 15th Mr. Harrison posted a letter in Menominee addressed to Mr. Hoopes, in which he returned to him \$122.40. From the original \$125 the sum of \$2.60 for return express charges had been deducted, which probably was allowable, although there had been no previous agreement to that effect, as between Mr. Hoopes and Mr. Harrison. In returning the \$122.40 to Mr. Hoopes the following letter was written by Mr. Harrison:

"Inasmuch as I have the proper information that I have been seeking, I am herewith refunding your money, which you sent for the birds."

"The gentleman who called upon you, from Chicago, was a Pinkerton, and it cost me \$27 to send him down there. However, I thank you very much for the advice given me, which will be very beneficial to me in the complaint I have against a certain Leghorn breeder, which will be tried at the next meeting of the A. P. A."

The "certain Leghorn breeder" is Robert D. Parmenter. It would appear that Mr. Parmenter had nothing to do with the matter, except that Mr. Hoopes asked him, as an experienced poultryman, to pass on the breeding pen when it arrived at Galesburg. This Mr. Parmenter

did and he appears to have been moderate in his advice. Whether or not Mr. Harrison actually sent a Pinkerton detective to Galesburg to "quiz Mr. Hoopes, is not known. As a postscript on a letter of date March 13th, sent by Mr. Hoopes to the editor of A. P. W., Mr. Hoopes said: "No detective called on me."

What influence our letter to Mr. Harrison of date March 13th may have had in causing him to decide to return to Mr. Hoopes the money due him, we do not know; but here were two cases, both involving large sums of money, wherein Mr. Harrison had guaranteed satisfaction, yet when the birds were returned as unsatisfactory he made various excuses and later refused positively to refund the money paid him, or any part of it, telling his customers point-blank that they could sue, or arbitrate, or lose their money. In neither of these cases did the customer have anything to show for the large sum of money each had sent to Mr. Harrison.

Regardless of any minor points of dispute, we became convinced that it simply would not do for either the Reliable Poultry Journal or the American Poultry World to continue to publish the business announcements of Mr. Harrison, soliciting orders from our subscribers for high-priced poultry and hatching eggs, in view of his attitude that if his stock did not give satisfaction he would refuse to make good his guarantee or refund the money.

By long distance telephone we told Mr. Harrison, in so many words, that in our opinion, if he persisted in this method, the United States Postal authorities would find it necessary to prosecute him for using the mails in an unlawful manner. Mr. Harrison has been studying law and either has asked lately to be admitted to the bar in the state of Michigan, or is soon to ask for this honor. He is our informant, as regards that point. Such being the case, he ought to know

what the law is in matters of this kind, and we are satisfied that he does.

Full and detailed information about these two cases is to be found in the May issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., to which magazine Mr. Pe-nick and Mr. Hoopes are subscribers.

EDITORIAL NOTES ABOUT YOUR FRIENDS AND OURS TOO.

T. E. Quisenberry left Missouri early in April for San Francisco, to take up his duties as superintendent of the International Poultry Show to held next fall in connection with the live stock department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. If this exhibition does not prove to be a big success, we may be sure that it will not be the fault of the superintendent. Mr. Quisenberry is a "hustler", right from the word go; moreover, he is a man of practical common-sense with the "kick" back of it.

The many staunch friends of D. Lincoln Orr, of Orr's Mills, N. Y., will be gratified to learn that Mr. Orr has been elected one of the vice-presidents, one of the directors and chairman of the auditing committee of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. That is the organization that during the last twenty-six years had held a big and successful exhibitoin annually in Madison Square Garden, New York Coty. This election and appointment were unsought by Mr. Orr. They represent a well-merited compliment to his long-time interest in standard-bred fowl, also to his personal ability and integrity. Now maybe "Link" will take actual, physical charge of the palatially furnished "exhibitors room" at the Garden and put on a "real" cabaret.

Harlo J. Fiske has secured the position of manager of the large commercial White Leghorn plant at Lakewood, N. J., formerly known as "The Lakewood

(Continued on page 512)

Pullets Hatched May 31st, 1914

Won 1st Pen at Madison Square Garden, 1915



It is always so—over 50% of the winners at the world's most important shows are hatched in May and June.

There is still plenty of time for you to hatch winners. The mild, even temperature of May and June makes it easy to raise chicks, and they develop rapidly and mature quickly.

Quality Hatching Egg Prices Now Cut in Half

Write for our 1915 Mating List. It gives the complete story of our winnings and tells about the Prize Poultry on Rancocas, the "Million Egg Farms."

You can secure S. C. White Leghorn and White Rock Quality eggs from our finest matings at half the regular price after May the 10th.

Prize Mating Eggs, setting of 15, Regular Price, \$10; Sale Price, \$5.

Select Mating Eggs, setting of 15, Regular Price, \$5; Sale Price, \$2.50.

Utility Eggs, per 100, Regular Price, \$9; Sale Price, \$6.

To insure prompt delivery, send us your order at once.

Rancocas Poultry Farms
Box 610 Browns Mills, N. J.

SKETCH OF C. T. PATTERSON, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

Is Author of School Text Book on Poultry Culture Soon To Be Published
By The American Poultry Association. Now Thirty-Eight Years
Old. Since Boyhood Has Been Interested in Pure-Bred Fowls.

HEREWITH is a recent likeness of C. T. Patterson, "professor in charge of the experimental and extension departments" of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., conducted at public expense by the Missouri State Poultry Board; also an interesting biographical sketch of Professor Patterson, telling of his early fondness for domestic fowls and of his investigations in this field of national progress and development.

Professor Patterson, it will be recalled, is the author of the school text book on poultry culture, soon to be published by the American Poultry Association for use in public schools throughout this broad land. The State Poultry Board of Missouri already has authorized the purchase of several thousand of text books. A quite full outline of the twenty "lessons" to appear in the book, together with the copyrighted A. P. A. official illustrations, etc., was published in last month's issue of this magazine.

The biographical sketch of Professor Patterson is well worth reading. His life work to date is modestly and naively told. Undoubtedly here is a man, a student, whose chief characteristic is earnestness and whose second most effective personal trait is directness of purpose. It is men of this kind who arrive at their goal by keeping steadily at it.

It is surprising indeed how strong a hold this fondness for choice, pure-bred domestic fowl often secures on men of character and intelligence. Times without number we have noted its existence and have admired both the man and the results. Nine times out of ten it takes more than a mere "love of gain" to make a fancier-breeder, to make a true student of poultry culture! That Professor Patterson is a man of this type we have no doubt. Additional to this he appears to be a natural teacher—**A MAN WHO TRULY ENJOYS THE WORK OF BEING AN INSTRUCTOR OF THE YOUTHFUL.**

At the thirty-ninth annual meeting or convention of the American Poultry Association, held at Chicago last August, we believe that every member present who heard Professor Patterson present his ideas and submit "proof" of why an official, worth-while A. P. A. school text book on elementary poultry culture is greatly needed, was astonished at the evidence, so to speak.

For example, Professor Patterson exhibited one public school leaflet, as published and sold by a large school book concern, which showed a picture of a White Wyandotte "rooster", underneath which was the question:

"What kind of a hen is this?"

The fact that this "picture" had a flat, rose comb was no doubt what "fooled" the author or publisher, as to the sex of the fowl.

Several other examples of similar "general ignorance" on the part of the average public, including publishers of

school books, leaflets, etc., were presented by Professor Patterson, forming part of his plea for official action by the American Poultry Association to authorize the publication of a school text book on poultry culture for use in primary grades that will give reliable information and prove truly helpful to hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who, in their youth, feel the same keen interest in this subject that he did from the time he was six years old, "back on the farm".

As a mark of earnestness and showing his love for educational work, Professor Patterson had prepared for the Chicago convention a complete dummy as to size, titles of lessons, character of illustrations, etc., for the A. P. A. school text book, which dummy he presented as part of his appeal for an appropriation to enable the committee to go on with its work. No doubt he felt highly complimented to find that the most influential men in the organization, as represented at Chicago, were strongly favorable to his project, as outlined by him, also by the fact that the appropriation called for was voted unanimously by the convention.

The compliment to Professor Patterson was all the greater, in view of the fact that for a year or more the "right man" for the task of deciding upon and preparing the reading matter and selecting illustrations for this A. P. A.

text book had been sought with apprehension among the large number of poultry instructors, east and west. For a time the prime movers in A. P. A. circles who favored this school text book had been somewhat discouraged, fearing that a competent man could not be found to decide upon its contents and prepare suitable copy, including illustrations.

Judging by the full outline of the contents of the new book, as furnished to A. P. W. by Professor Patterson and published in our last issue, we feel confident that the right man was found and that this book, soon to be placed on sale, will not only prove to be a profitable venture on the part of the American Poultry Association, but will do a great deal of good in behalf of poultry culture, especially on American farms.

If all goes well, this A. P. A. school text book is to be ready for use in the public schools at the beginning of the fall term of this year. Arrangements for having the book published by a large and long-established school book publishing concern have about been completed. The American Poultry Association is to receive a moderate royalty on each copy that is sold, thus adding to its funds which to promote other similar movements in behalf of poultry culture in the United States and Canada.

Personal Data Kindly Furnished by Professor Patterson, Relating To His Education and Early Interest in Domestic Fowls

"Mountain Grove, Mo., April 5, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:—

"In answer to your letter I received a few days ago, asking for some history of my life, I am glad to submit the following:

"I was born on a farm in Southern Missouri, about twelve miles south of Springfield, on August 16, 1876. The greater part of my life has been spent on the farm. After completing the Rural School course and attending High School for two years I secured a position to work my way through the Normal School at Springfield, Mo., where I graduated in June, 1898, having completed the Teacher's course and practically all of the Scientific course.

"In September, 1898, I began teaching a Rural School and continued to teach during the winter and to farm during the summer until the spring of 1913.

"I have always cared for and thought a great deal of every kind of birds, and when only four or five years old I spent much of my time in the poultry yard.

"The first poultry yard I ever arranged of my own was in the autumn when I was six years old. I had been sick for several days, but had recovered enough to sit up in bed. I persuaded my brothers to go into the orchard which I could see from the



C. T. PATTERSON
Author of the Forthcoming A. P. A.
Text Book on Poultry For Use
in Public Schools

window, and get leaves of various sizes and colors. These leaves I pretended were chickens and my first poultry yard was arranged upon the counterpane.

(Continued on page 538)

Farms", now owned and conducted by the Park & Tilford Company, leading fancy grocers of New York City. In Mr. Fiske the Park & Tilford Company have "one man in a thousand", when it comes to a knowledge of the poultry business—also to good health and a willingness to work. A pretty good combination, thank you! Here's hoping that Mr. Fiske will succeed in training those 10,000 Leghorn hens to lay eggs so fast that they'll be all strung together, like linked sausages. The eggs of course—not the hens.

Probably not one of our readers can realize just what it means to be in charge of an egg-farm on which there are 20,000 layers. Well, Reese V. Hicks is resident superintendent of such a plant at Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, N. J. The Rancocas Farm has grown to that size, so we are told, and we also were told lately that Mr. Hicks "has made good", with a wide margin to spare, as manager. A year or so ago some one remarked in our presence that "inside of two years the poultrymen of this country will have forgotten Reese V. Hicks' address". Thus do the prophets in hedom "go wrong", just as they do in every other walk of life, except when they try to fix the date for receiving a first copy of the 1915 Standard.

By the way, the first lot of the new Standards really should be ready for delivery to purchasers this month. And that will be early enough. They were not meant for use at the shows during the season of 1914-1915; nor was it expected that they would get into circulation in time to use them in the mating pens the past winter and this spring—at least an earlier delivery was not relied on by persons of experience in Standard work. The last delay was caused by an express company losing a package of "proofs" that were sent to Arthur Smith for his final O.K. Before that a hungry scrub-woman "swiped" several printing plates. Verily, this is a wicked and "heart-rendering" world! But it is time now to place your order for a 1915 Standard if you wish to get one of the early copies. No doubt there will be enough of them to go around.

Editor of A. P. W. wonders how many of its readers are aware of the fact that "good and true" Fred L. Kimmey, for years the grand old man of the standard-bred poultry industry of America, has been a paralytic for nearly a year and a half? We did not know it until we learned the sad news from Mrs. Kimmey. Several letters—personal and friendly letters—that we wrote him, including a Christmas and Easter card to two, were not answered nor acknowledged; then Mrs. Kimmey told us why. This is one of the very sad things in life—that men we greatly admire and then become truly fond of, have to break on the wheel, sooner or later. No kindlier man ever graced the halls of poultrydom in the New World than Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., and we wish that every reader of these words who knew and admired him might now feel called on to send him SOON a little "reminder" of the old days and of his long, valuable and ever-willing service in behalf of poultry culture and the American Poultry Association. Just a card with an ap-

propriate line or verse on it—and, too, you will feel "a good sight better", for having done it. Please do it now—today, before this little—big duty slips your mind.

We hope that Frank W. Delancey's weekly newspaper, published at York, Pa., and vigorously devoted to the poultry industry, all branches, will live, thrive and grow fat. We hope also that during each winter, while the show season is "on" full swing, he may find it both practical and profitable to print either a large enough weekly edition, or to publish two issues per week, so that he will have enough room to print the full show awards at all the shows, near and far. In that case we shall ask him for his best combination subscription price with A. P. W., and thus give those of our readers who care for them a good chance to get these "full awards" while they are "fresh and crisp", and at a very low price. In the issues of Mr. Delancey's weekly that we have seen, there has been a good measure of dash and snap.

Another weekly poultry paper that, on account of its frequent issuance—fifty-two times each year in place of twelve—should be deeply concerned about publishing the full awards at all poultry shows, especially in New England and down along the Atlantic, reaching perhaps as far south as Cuba and as far west as Toledo, Ohio, is the American Fancier and Stock Keeper, Boston, Mass., Wm. B. Atherton, editor and publisher, assisted by J. H. Drenstedt. Mr. Atherton is a show manager himself, and an uncommonly successful one, and he has in Mr. Drenstedt a man of many years experience in editorial work who could handle these "live and sweetly pulsating" awards literally by the mile, doing so with no greater fatigue than the readers of the Fancier-Stock-Keeper would endure in perusing them. If not, why not?

The first copy of "Everybody's Poultry Magazine", Hanover, Pa., Henry P. Schwab, editor, was received early in April. By golly! There were one hundred pages, even count—and it was bulgy good paper, too. The article of articles, the piece de resistance, was one by Frank L. Platt on the Sussex Fowl. Frank wrote us that this first issue of Henry's new paper was "tremendous". We are

still trying to figure out just what he meant. "Tremendous" is a large and bulky word. Its use reminds us a little bit of one of Mr. Schwab's unforgettable word pictures of the 1913-1914 Madison Square Garden show, which he styled "the monster beautiful". Is it any wonder that the Order of Alector should have come into existence? Nevertheless, we join in welcoming Mr. Schwab's new vehicle of thought; may it live long, be well edited and prove to be of genuine benefit to the best there is in poultry culture.

Robt. H. Essex, Buffalo, N. Y., has concluded arrangements for starting a new Canadian poultry journal. The new paper is to be published at Hamilton, a thriving city of 101,000 inhabitants, located in the province of Ontario, sixty-five miles from Buffalo and thirty-five miles from Toronto. The first issue is planned for August of this year. The name, size, subscription price, etc., are still under consideration. Mr. Essex is to move his family to Hamilton and make that city his home. An Englishman by birth and nationality, Mr. Essex spent nearly twenty years of his life in Canada, living in or near Toronto; therefore he will be right at home there. At present Eastern Canada has only one big and successful poultry journal—the Canadian Poultry Review, published at Toronto, H. B. Donovan, editor. While "the times" just now cannot be said to be highly favorable in Canada for launching the new enterprise, nevertheless Mr. Essex has had years of experience in this work, is one of the best posted poultry students in all-America and if any one can make a go of it these days over across the border, he ought to stand a first-rate chance. Good luck to him—or, better still, SUCCESS, as duly earned, and it has to be.

The first open-front poultry house was a wagon shed. In it the fowls used the original one-horse shay to roost on. This was about three hundred and seventy-five years ago. We remember well the Sunday afternoon when we came across it. Dr. Woods was not there. We were out in search of a strain of Columbian Wyandottes that did not have down between the toes. These were wanted by D. Lincoln Orr. We had advance information that he would need them in the early part of the twentieth century. The first



I V A N H O E

is our latest achievement in Quality Barred Plymouth Rocks. In the estimation of Barred Rock experts he is deservedly of highest commendation and one of the most competent and fearlessly honest judges pronounced him the

Best Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel of the Season

He is the personification of a well balanced bird. Write for our mating list which tells all about this wonderful cockerel. Also our pullet mating line that has been winning the Shape Specials at the leading shows in the hands of our customers. In our hands, Shape Special at Boston, 1915.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

again Champions at Boston. A majority of first prizes and best display. Eggs, either variety or both \$10 per 15.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 804, Waltham, Mass.

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

F. G. COOK, Supt.

use of a curtain front poultry house was when old man Dobbins hung a wide strip of unbleached muslin across the opening of the wagon shed to keep the English sparrows from rivalling the chickens. Ever since then unbleached muslin has been spoken of with respect. Now, dear reader, you know "the straight of it". At the present writing there are no English sparrows in Germany.

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Another truly big thing in the poultry world of our day and generation is the baby-chick business of the Pittsfield Farms, with mammoth hatching plants at Skowhegan, Maine, and at Holliston, Mass. Do we realize what it means to have an incubator capacity of 185,000 eggs at one filling? Last season this firm sold over a quarter of a million day-old chicks. This year they were prepared to double the number. Just how well they have done we do not know, but word has come to us that during the first half of the present season they were over-sold. F. W. Briggs is president of the Pittsfield Farms Company and general manager of the extensive business. Formerly he was prominent in another line, but the plant and sales of the Pittsfield Farms grew so large that they needed all his time. Mr. Briggs is a man of character and ability. In his poultry enterprise he has shown the good judgment to combine "utility with beauty" in the popular fowls handled. These include Barred and White Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Not satisfied with "mere chickens", the Pittsfield Farms, under the guidance of Mr. Briggs, has built up valuable strains of good "standard" quality—a fact that has been proved a number of years by prominent winnings made by their birds at Boston and other important eastern shows. Some day we shall tell the story of this big enterprise and tell it right.

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Under date April 14, Chas. McAllister, Seattle, Wash., conductor of the Pacific Coast Department in Reliable Poultry Journal, wrote as follows: "I was also greatly pleased with the last number of American Poultry World. I consider it one of the best issues of a poultry paper that I have had in many a day". The editorial and art staff of A. P. W. appreciate a thoughtful, encouraging message like that! Not every man "who feels the impulse" will take the time in this busy world to write his helpful, cheering "good opinion" to the other fellow. And yet we all know that we ought to do it a great deal oftener than we do. These kind messages go a long way as "helpers"—especially so when the daily mail is running a bit light perhaps, both in bulk and contents. Thank you, Mr. McAllister! Your family should include at least ten husky sons. Neighbors can supply the daughters. Incidentally, "may your tribe increase".

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Down around "little old New York" they have something new in the form of what is known as the "Certified Farms Company, Incorporated". J. Courtney Punderford, Freneau, N. J., is president; C. J. Fisk, owner of Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., is treasurer and Fred. H. Dillingham is business manager. Originally the idea was to find a profitable market in Greater New York for

the "certified" food products of various poultry farms, dairy farms, fruit farms, etc.; but later it was deemed wise to add general poultry supplies, including incubators, brooding apparatus, foods, remedies, etc. At New York in late February we enjoyed a visit with Mr. Punderford and he reported that up to that time the organization included one hundred and seven farms, mostly poultry plants. The company has opened two stores or depots in New York, one at 26 West 59th Street, up in the retail district, and the other at 39 Barclay Street, within one block of the post office and city hall buildings, just off of Broadway. Delivery autos are operated and every effort is being made to develop a regular and permanent demand for guaranteed new-laid eggs, for prime table poultry of all kinds, for choice butter, for select canned fruits, preserves, etc. There ought to be an enormous and endless demand for "good things to eat" of these grades in a wealthy, spendthrift city of more than five million souls and any step or plan that will secure higher prices for the producer is to be welcomed, especially so if it also insures better, fresher quality to the discriminating consumer.

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By the way, did you read the page advertisement of Owen Farms, as published in our April issue? It certainly was a powerful one! Maurice F. Delano is coming into his own. We doubt if a stronger, more sledge-hammer ad. ever was written by a poultryman. And he had to have the facts back of it—the facts to suggest such an advertisement and on which to base it. Owen Farms stock and eggs, and Owen Farms business methods give satisfaction—and we are mighty glad of it. In this issue of A. P. W. is a condensed account of the sorry mess F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., has made lately of his business opportunities and reputation as a poultryman. It provoked a lot of thought on our part when R. N. Hoopes, Galesburg, Ill., one of Mr. Harrison's dissatisfied customers, wrote us, April 8th: "I am ordering today from Owen Farms fifty dollars (\$50) worth of eggs". This Mr. Hoopes tried hard to buy from Mr. Harrison what he wanted. If he had been treated right, no doubt he would have proved to be a good customer, a "repeater" whenever he needed more high-priced fowls and hatching eggs. In writing to Mr. Harrison about Mr. Penick, of Stamford, Texas, Walter Burton said: "Mr. Penick is a man well fixed and will make you a good customer if he gets birds that will win for him". Instead of getting that sort of birds, Mr. Penick got it where the chicken got the axe—and now the Empire of Texas is "wise" and Mr. Harrison's chances of developing a profitable poultry and hatching-egg trade down around Dallas, "the poultry center of the state", have gone far up Salt Creek on a one way ticket. That sort of conduct positively cannot be made to pay permanent dividends.

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MAY AND JUNE ARE BIG DAY-OLD CHICK MONTHS.

If we were to make a guess at it we should say that more day-old chicks are delivered during the month of May,

throughout the United States and Canada than in any other month of the season.

During March and April immense numbers of eggs for hatching are sold and shipped. That seems to be the favorite plan for these early months, judging by reports we have received from poultrymen who do an extensive business, both in eggs for hatching and in day-old chicks.

Later on, especially during May and June, the trade changes quite largely to day-old chicks, owing to the fact that many persons have been slow to get started in hatching their own chicks. Furthermore, they know that May chicks are unexcelled as a general rule in the best poultry-producing sections of the two countries.

The procrastinator can still "catch up" or "make good" for the season by buying day-old chicks for May or June delivery. What he failed to do in March or April, he can correct in May and June by taking advantage of some one's else enterprise, doing so by getting an order accepted without delay for day-old chicks and thus saving three weeks in actual time.

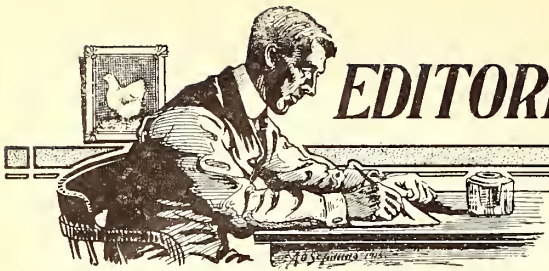
Moreover, it is far safer to ship day-old chicks in May and early June than it is earlier in the season. Generally speaking, they have rather a hard time of it in March, also during the forepart of April. It is then that the weather is not only cold, but changeable. From a temperature of eighty to ninety degrees near the roof in an express car, to a point below freezing on an express wagon or station platform, is rather too much for baby chicks, even though they are well-boxed for the journey.

Now is a good time, therefore, to try out a batch of day-old chicks, providing you can get your order accepted for prompt shipment. As a rule the producers of day-old chicks are sold up pretty closely for May deliveries, but this year, on account of local hard times and the bad effects of the old world war, there should be a chance for most of our readers to get what they want in the line of day-old chicks even during the month of May. Nothing risked, nothing won! There is yet time to strengthen your breeding yards by this means, or to make a fresh start with new blood.

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RANCOCAS QUALITY FARM.

Few A. P. W. readers are probably aware that two separate and distinct poultry farms are conducted by the Rancoocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., but such is the case. On one farm poultry are raised for commercial purposes alone, that is, for the production of market poultry and eggs, while the other is devoted to the highest types of exhibition S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. This farm is known as the Rancoocas Quality Farm and is under the management of M. L. Chapman. How well this department is succeeding is proven by the remarkable winnings made in prominent shows during the past season. Many of these winners are illustrated and a full description of their breeding pens is given in an attractive and interesting booklet that is sent free to all who are interested in either variety. A careful record is kept of the eggs sent to each customer, making it possible for them at any future date, to supply the customer with stock that will nick properly with the product of the eggs previously purchased. It will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned when writing for this list.



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

Seven and one-quarter miles is the distance that the eggs laid during the month of March by the S. C. White Leghorns at Rancocas Farm would cover if placed end to end and each one measured the 2½ inches that average eggs are supposed to measure. During the month the total egg yield at the farm was 184,933 eggs. The lowest number produced in one day was 5,361 and 6,400 the highest. During the six months beginning October 1st, 1914, ending March 31, 1915, the total egg production amounted to 479,989 eggs. Rancocas Poultry Farm has been called the "Million Egg Farm". At the rate of increase in egg production during February and March, the total will exceed one million eggs for a year as it is reasonable to expect better egg production during the coming six months than have been established to date.

Reese V. Hicks, former President of the American Poultry Association, is resident manager in charge of this enormous farm, probably the largest established poultry plant in the world. M. L. Chapman, well known as a successful breeder and judge of White Rocks and White Leghorns, is in personal charge of the exhibition departments.

The Executive Committee of the American Campine Club has elected M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind. The honor shown Mr. Jacobus is well deserved. To him more than any other person belongs credit for the splendid showing of the Campine Club. It was he who shouldered the burden of club work since the organization was started in 1911. It is largely due to Mr. Jacobus' persistent efforts that the true Campine color type has prevailed in America. When the breed was first introduced there was a wavering on the part of a number of breeders who favored the Brackel color markings. Mr. Jacobus would accept no

compromise. He insisted on the hen feathered male type, and that the white saddle plumage was not a characteristic of Campines. The popularity that both the Silver and Golden Campines has attained is largely due to the solid foundation that he helped to lay.

J. H. Armfield, Greensboro, N. C., an enthusiastic poultryman and subscriber to A. P. W., sends the following interesting letter regarding the recent performance of a White Wyandotte pullet that had been used in hatching some choice White Faverolle eggs:

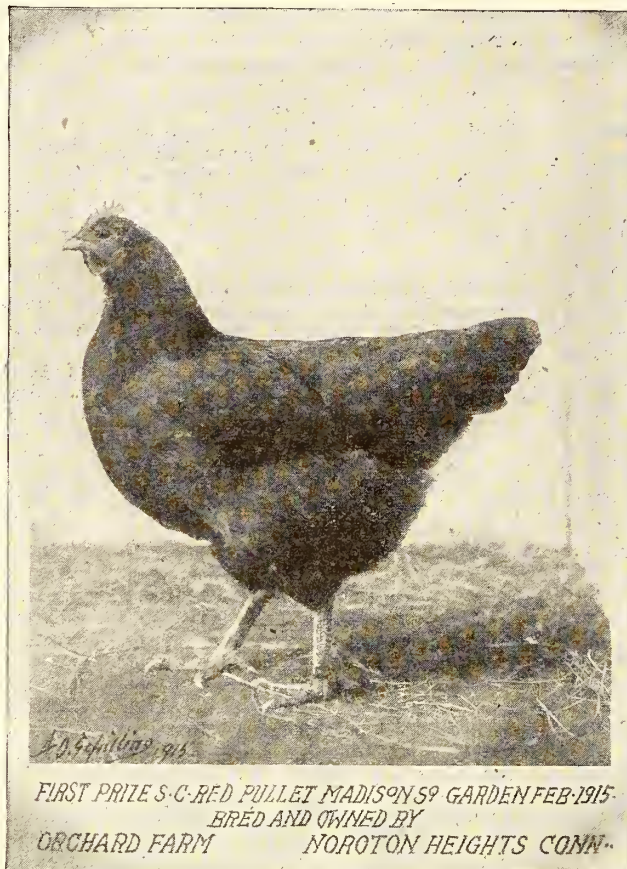
"On March 8th, 1915, I had a White Wyandotte pullet hatch White Faverolle chicks and immediately put her in a brood coop with wire covered run 5x8 feet from which the mother hen has not been out of up to this date (April 14th). She has not made an ideal mother hen because of a greedy and restless disposition, but on March 26th, just 18 days after hatching, she began laying. She missed the 27th, but laid again on the 28th, and is laying yet with an occasional miss. I am pained to say she has not lost a chick. Last year I had a White Wyandotte lay in 24 days after hatching and while brooding chicks. Can anyone furnish a better record than this?"

If any reader can better the record Mr. Armfield's pullet has made, we will be pleased to have them send us the facts.

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The American Bantam Association usually distinguishes itself by publishing one of the most interesting and helpful Year Books that come to A. P. W. offices. Through the kindness of Secretary Geo. L. Young, we have just received copy of the 1915 Year Book. In addition to the reports of officers and interesting articles on Bantam breeding, it contains a complete list of the winners in the Bantam classes at the foremost shows of the United States and Canada. The Club is in a flourishing condition, according to the membership list in the Year Book, having 319 members including the best known fanciers of Bantams in the North American continent.

The American Bantam Association was organized to encourage the breeding and exhibiting of all varieties of Bantams and to hold an annual exhibition. This year the club meeting will be held at Buffalo in connection with the show to be held Thanksgiving Week.



Judge Card has always been an admirer of extremely good color in an exhibition R. I. Red and no doubt has done much towards producing a uniform shade of red in this useful and beautiful variety of poultry. Mr. Card's choice in most cases has been a bird practically faultless in surface color and yet he has also given shape its proper consideration in arriving at a decision when awarding the highest honors in a class. The above pullet was winner of first prize and color special at the recent Garden Show under Mr. Card as judge, and the reader may rest assured that this particular individual was a good one in every way, and especially so in color. She was a gem in this quality and Orchard Farms, Noroton Heights, Conn., may feel proud of her, also of many others in their exhibit in the Red classes at the Madison Square Garden show.—A. O. Schilling.



FASHION PLATE BUFFS

Eggs from our trap-nested Orpingtons WILL produce the winners for 1915. If you are ambitious to own the BEST, our FASHION PLATES are what you require and should demand.

We mail FREE the Fashion plate book—60 pages, prize birds in natural colors 30 yards mated for eggs, description of all surplus stock. Fully illustrated. WE HAVE ONE FOR YOU.

A. E. MARTZ & SON, (Buff Orpington Specialists) Box E, ARCADIA, IND.

This will probably be one of the largest and best attended meetings in the history of the American Bantam Association, for it is expected that the additional support from Canadian and Western Bantam enthusiasts will add a great deal to the interest and strength of the exhibit. A letter from Mr. Young states that a copy of the 1915 Year Book will be sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing. Mr. Young's address is 349 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. A. Harriman of Arden, N. Y., is one of the five New York State Fair Commissioners recently appointed by Gov. W. S. Whitman. In addition to the poultry departments Mr. Harriman will be the commissioner in charge of the Horse Show and Dog Show. Though he is still a young man, Mr. Harriman, who is the son of the late E. H. Harriman, is Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad system, one of the most extensive and valuable railroad properties in the world, also a director of many of the largest corporations of the country.

While Mr. Harriman is not known as a poultry breeder, he is an ardent horseman and dog fancier. He is very much interested in State Fair work and is desirous of having the departments under his charge conducted in such a manner as they will be a credit to the State of New York. So far as the poultry department is concerned, Mr. Harriman put his best foot forward in reappointing W. H. Manning as Superintendent of the Poultry Department. Mr. Manning, who is the well known proprietor of Turtle Point Poultry Farms at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has been Superintendent of the Poultry Department at the State Fair for two years, during which time he has accomplished a great deal for the poultry interests of the state. Mr. Manning lent his influence in assisting to secure the appropriation for the new \$100,000 poultry building that was erected on the State Fair Grounds two years ago. This is the largest and finest building in the world that has been erected exclusively for a poultry exhibition.

In bygone days politics have entered largely into the management of State Fair business, but Mr. Harriman cast precedent aside in reappointing Mr. Manning who is a democrat. It is safe to say that his action in doing so will meet with the approval of 95 per cent of the Republican and Democratic poultrymen of the Empire State who regard Mr. Manning's handling of the Poultry Department as the best in the history of New York State Fairs.

Two years ago shortly after he purchased Owen Farms, Maurice F. Delano inaugurated the plan of selling hatching eggs at half price the latter part of the hatching season. This plan was so successful then and a year ago that it will be repeated this season. Starting May 5th, \$5.00 will pay for 15 eggs that would cost \$10.00 earlier in the season, \$9.50 for 30 eggs that would cost \$19.00, and so on. To those who have not hatched their full quota of chicks, or who have felt perhaps that they could not spare the money for hatching eggs at regular

prices, this offers a splendid opportunity to get eggs from the regular Owen Farms' matings.

May and June are ideal months for hatching. Hundreds and hundreds of chicks hatched during this period will win prizes at next winter's shows. For some reason the quality of the chicks hatched during this period seem to average better than February, March and April chicks,—and there is at least an equal number of specimens of rare quality.

Mr. Delano has told us that his first prize Buff Orpington cockerel at the Palace New York Show, the first prize Buff Orpington cockerel at the Madison Square Garden, New York Show, the first prize White Wyandotte cockerel at the Chicago Coliseum Show were hatched in May. At the Madison Square Garden Show he exhibited two White Orpington pullets weighing 8¼ and 8½ pounds respectively that were June hatched. We would rather have May and June chicks properly grown, for exhibition at winter shows than those hatched at any other period of the year.

Last year Mr. Delano sold over 39,000 eggs for hatching. In a twelve page booklet that he is sending out are published testimonials from a large number of customers reporting satisfaction with the quality and number of chicks obtained. A number of these testimonials report prizes won on chicks that were hatched during May and June. Mr. Delano is making important announcements in his advertising in this issue and we urge you, reader, to turn to it and see his offers.

Four hundred members during the fiscal year ending at the Annual Meeting held January 21, 1915, during the Pittsburgh Show, is the record made by the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club, according to Secretary-Treasurer Henry D. Riley. With this splendid showing in club work it would seem that there is still a great deal of interest in Barred Plymouth Rocks and Barred Rock Club work and that there is needless alarm about the variety going to the bow-wows.

Those who are calling attention to the fact that Barred Rock entries have dropped off at some of the leading shows, have lost sight of the fact that during the past ten to fifteen years the number of Standard varieties has been materially increased, and furthermore that all breeds have had to be content with a smaller portion of general interest than was the case when breeds and varieties were less numerous than at the present

time. They have overlooked the fact that within this period the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons, and the Campines have been introduced and in addition two new breeds are now coming into the stretch, the Sussex and the Faverolle.

It would be useless to deny that the difficulties of double matings has prevented many from engaging in Barred Rock breeding and has caused many others to give them up in favor of varieties that are supposedly easier to produce. Notwithstanding this, the Barred Rock as the oldest member of the Plymouth Rock family appears more often and in larger numbers in the show rooms and on the farms than any other variety with a possible exception of the S. C. White Leghorn.

The American Barred Rock Club as the organization fostering this variety has accomplished a great deal in developing interest in this variety in the show room. At the last annual meeting a number of

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

For bargains in White Rocks of quality that have an established reputation in the leading shows. Write Guy Daily, Box D, Jeffersonville, Ind.



**FOR SALE
WHITE FAVEROLLES
THE GREATEST MEAT AND
EGG FOWLS OF EUROPE**

Altho comparatively new to this country, Favorolles are bound to become the best all purpose bird. Quick growers—easy keepers—quickly conditioned. Juicy, toothsome broilers and roasters. Unbeaten by any all purpose fowl for all year round egg record.

Unique shape and featherings make them distinctive from all other breeds.

ROCKLAND STRAIN

The birds of our Rockland Strain originally came from the best European strains procurable.

Every one of our birds are now American raised, and perfectly acclimated, with sturdy constitutions.

WINNINGS

Our White Favorolles have never been defeated in any show by American raised birds.

Four blues at both Madison Square and Boston.

SEND FOR MATING LIST

Not an egg did we sell in 1913-14. But we now have a limited supply of eggs and young stock for sale. If you want some of either, better get your order in early.

Dictograph Poultry Farm

K.M. TURNER, Owner.
West Nyack N.Y.



1st prize hen, Boston, 1914

JENNINGS S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS

WINNERS AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, BOSTON and CHICAGO

By combining England's best with America's best, I have produced the ideal business hen of today—early maturing, heavy laying, unexcelled for fancy and utility. The quality of the birds I have and sell is proven by the winnings they have made for myself and customers. Write me your wants.

Eggs From Special Mated Pens—Prices Right.

WM. ORLANDO JENNINGS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS. PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Best breeders and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season. Turkey or Rock catalog for stamp.

BIRD BROS.

Box 14

MEYERSDALE, PA.

important resolutions were adopted. In the future it will no longer require three members to compete for club special ribbons. These ribbons will be awarded to members whether there is competition or not. \$25.00 will be awarded to each of the five states forwarding the largest number of new members during a year, this sum to be offered in specials at the show where the state club meeting is being held. A purse of \$50.00 will be offered at the show where the next annual meeting is held.

The Barred Rock Club officers are as follows: President, M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Ia. secretary-treasurer, Henry D. Riley, Strafford, Pa.; vice-presidents, C. E. Spangh, Ind., E. B. Thompson, New York, W. S. Russell, California, W. E. Bright, Mass., John Pringle, Canada, W. L. Robinson, Michigan, J. H. Seaton, Ohio. Executive Committee: H. P. Schwab, New York, C. H. Welles, Connecticut, E. C. Branch, Missouri, Victor Bradley, Mass., C. N. Myers, Pa., R. L. Simmons, N. C., R. J. Walden, Maryland.

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A. P. W. through the courtesy of the publishers, the American Poultry Journal Publishing Co., has received a copy of the American Poultry Year Book for 1915. It is a business-like, well printed and illustrated volume of 448 pages, substantially bound in a cloth cover that is printed in two colors. While it is largely devoted and the principal object of the Year Book is to furnish complete summaries of the leading poultry shows held in the United States and Canada, there are numerous articles of an interesting and helpful nature relating to the care and management of poultry. There are also several brief articles covering the origin of varieties that have been recently introduced and a directory of Experiment Stations and Colleges, Specialty Clubs and Local Associations. It should be in every poultryman's library as a reference book and guide. Copies can be obtained with one year's subscription to American Poultry World for \$1.00. Send orders to American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Secretary J. M. Chase of the National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club wants to know what's the matter with Rose Comb White Leghorns. In an article in the Club Year Book for 1915, Mr. Chase writes in part as follows:

"After thirteen years of more or less active life, the National Rose Comb White Leghorn club starts its fourteenth year with less than thirty members, but strange as it may seem, the variety itself is more widely known and

bred today than ever before. It is evident, therefore, that the trouble must be chiefly with the club as there are specialty clubs, today, with well above a thousand members who are enthusiastic over varieties of considerably less merit than Rose Comb White Leghorns. I feel safe in saying that the natural excellences of Rose Comb White Leghorns are unsurpassed by any variety of fowls and in my estimation, unequalled by any from the standpoint of economical egg-production.

"The fault with the National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club seems to have been that its chief function was to collect the annual dues from the members, and I must say frankly that the club members who permitted the club to become so useless are chiefly responsible for its present condition. At the present time the club is carrying on a census of all Rose Comb White Leghorns in the country; is advertising at leading shows; is offering inducements to members to enter the public egg-laying contests; is offering special prizes at every worthy poultry show in America, and is planning some further lines of endeavor to merit the support of the breeders of this variety.

"Rose Comb White Leghorns should be exhibited more widely; entered in laying contests; and in every possible way brought into public notice. They are being rapidly improved, and just as soon as the breeders realize that people will buy what is profitable and beautiful, providing they are familiar with it and can get it without too much trouble, just that soon will 'The One Best Variety' become immensely popular.

"Last and most important—Breed better birds and more of them; exhibit; trap-nest; and above all ADVERTISE—first, last and all the time."

I will not attempt to advance the reason why Rose Comb Leghorns, Whites, Browns or Buffs, are not bred and exhibited more extensively. Certain it is they are quite as hardy, develop as quickly, can be made to equal the average egg production of the Single Comb varieties, and in addition can stand the extreme cold weather better than the Single Combs, for it is very seldom that the comb of a Rose Comb Leghorn is frost bitten.

Perhaps as Mr. Chase suggests, one of the remedies is advertising. Several years ago a number of breeders of both the Rose Comb White and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns were doing extensive advertising, and both varieties were seen in large numbers at the poultry shows. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that "People will buy that which they see advertised". There are several kinds of poultry advertising, each one somewhat dependent upon the other. Space in poultry journals is not sufficient, it must be supplemented by the right kind of printed matter including catalogues, mating lists, letterheads, etc., as well as by exhibits at the poultry

shows, the right kind of illustrations and so on. If you, reader, have any ideas that you consider will help the Rose Comb White Leghorn, we will be glad to hear from you.

The officers of the National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club are: President, W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; vice-president, A. F. Almendinger, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Chase, Pembroke, N. Y., all of whom are anxious to have the united support of all persons interested in the variety. Copy of the 1915 Year Book can be obtained by addressing Secretary Chase.

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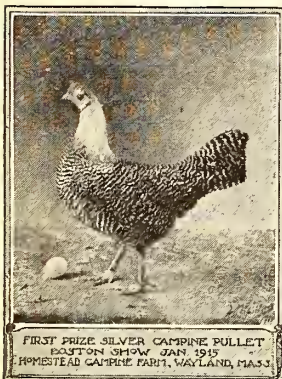
Samuel J. Childs, originator and breeder of the "Childs" Strain of Partridge Plymouth Rocks, is one of those poultrymen who believes that it not only pays to advertise, but considers it profitable to advertise all the time. Under date of April 18, 1915, Mr. Childs writes:

"I am enclosing check for the following classified ad for May to August inclusive. The results that I am getting from classified advertising are surprising and to be candid, as long as the results are so good, you will not get me to use space advertising. As I told Mr. Denny at the Pittsburgh show my classified ad in American Poultry World has been one of the best paying investments I have made. Don't forget to notify me when this ad runs out as I will wish to renew."

The mistake that many advertisers make is to discontinue during the "off season" and to advertise only when they have something to sell. Whether it is classified or display advertising, it pays to keep at it in season and out. The breeder who does this creates prestige for himself and is establishing a market that will be patronized when the buying season begins. The successful advertiser is not one who sows his seed in the morning and expects a harvest the same day. He first establishes himself and the quality of his goods and the buying public so that when they are ready to purchase they will come to him for their wants.

LLENROC REDS

Houck and Alt, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y., breeders of the noted Llenroc Strain of S. C. Reds, announce a half-price sale of hatching eggs during the present month and that their annual half-price sale of breeders will open June 1st. Their matings are all described in their mating list which will be sent free to all desirous of securing better Reds. If you have not already received a copy you better send for one today and make your selections at once as it will be a case of first come, first served.



FIRST PRIZE SILVER CAMPINE PULLET
BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1915
HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, WAYLAND, MASS.

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

"THE VIGOROUS STRAIN."

BOSTON, 1915—1-2-3 cock; 1-2 hens; 1-2-3-5 cockerel; 3-4 pullet; 1-2 pen; specials for best display, for best cock, best hen, best cockerel and best pen.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1915—1-2 Cock; 1-3 cockerel; 3rd hen; 3rd pullet, 1st pen, four specials including best display in a class of 91 birds.

BOSTON, 1914—1st cockerel; 4th pullet; 3rd exhibition pen, American Campine Club special.

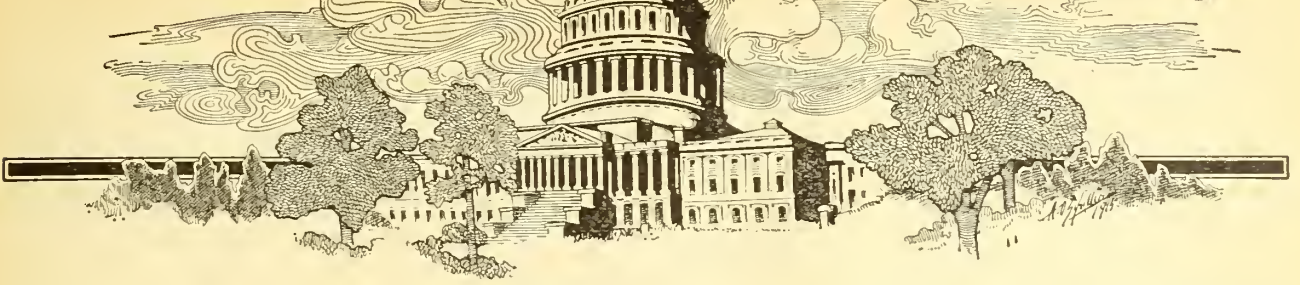
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1914—2nd cock, 3rd cock, 2nd cockerel, 3d cockerel, 1st hen; 4th hen; 2nd exhibition pen; 2nd display, American Campine Club special.

We have some wonderful matings this season twenty-five pens, eighteen of which are headed by prize winners, the remaining seven by unshown but remarkable birds well suited for special results. We are giving our patrons the full benefit of every pen and every prize winner.

In addition to being winners in the show room our "Vigorous Strain" has established a reputation for stamina, early maturity and heavy laying. If you want the best in stock or eggs at reasonable prices, write your wants. Mating list on request.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box W, WAYLAND, MASS.

Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson and Editor of American Poultry World

BEGINNING next fall, this department, in its entirety, is to be conducted by Homer W. Jackson. See biographical sketch herewith of Mr. Jackson's poultry career and special qualifications. At present Mr. Jackson is in New Mexico, where he went last October to spend the winter.

Each month during the summer Mr. Jackson is to contribute news items, quotations and helpful comment relating to Government Work for Poultry, as conducted in various ways by the United States Department of Agriculture, by state agricultural colleges and by the central and provincial authorities of Canada. His name will appear each month at the end of his contribution. For the time being, other reading matter, illustrations, etc., found in this department will be obtained or selected by the editor of A. P. W.

The intention and scope of this department is to present to readers of A. P. W., month by month, in condensed and popular form, the most practical and helpful information that can be obtained from the numerous high-class men who

are now in the employ of our National Government, the various state governments and the central and provincial authorities of Canada. Often the results of their carefully conducted experiments are presented by them in the form of summaries or conclusions. These "findings" or conclusions are to be presented to our readers without delay in each case where the subject matter is of general interest and application.

The main or principal object of these poultry experiments and investigations, extending across considerable periods and conducted at public expense, is to promote poultry keeping on successful lines not only on farms put in every other legitimate branch of the industry. Naturally, therefore, much of this work is truly helpful to our readers. Moreover, it will be found to be "seasonable" and in conducting this department that feature of good service will be kept in mind. The character and practical value of this Government Work for Poultry may be judged by timely information published herewith.

SOME recent bulletins on the important subject of "improvement in egg production", have given rise to so much comment and criticism in the poultry press, that I have selected them for special attention at this time.

"Improving Egg Production by Breeding", Bulletin 231 of the Maine Station, is to some extent a reprint of Dr. Pearl's address before the A. P. A. convention at Atlantic City, but contains some additional matter.

This is practically the first popular, or non-technical, bulletin on this subject that has come from the Main Station and should correct some of the misunderstandings occasioned by former bulletins on the same subject, due, possibly, to the fact that they were too technical to be readily understood by the casual reader.

Stripped of illustrations and technical terms, the essential features of Dr. Pearl's theory in regard to breeding for increased egg production may be stated as follows:

Egg production is an inherited character.

There is no evidence that high egg production is ever inherited directly from dam to daughter.

High productiveness is directly inherited through the sire, regardless of whether or not the dam is a high producer, provided the sire is from a high-producing dam.

The value of a high-producing hen in the breeding pen, therefore, is not in producing pullets that will inherit this character, but in producing males that will inherit and transmit it to their female offspring in succession.

Low production may be inherited either from sire or dam.

Bulletin 231 does not attempt to furnish the experimental data on which these conclusions are based. The reader who wishes to weigh the evidence for himself must secure Bulletin 205, in which will be found the data accumulated through years of observation and experimenting with hundreds of fowls.

A large part of the bulletin is devoted to a discussion of how to apply the principles of breeding as laid down by Dr. Pearl. The essential features are:

Select breeders with the highest possible constitutional vigor and vitality.

Use only females with high trap-nest records.

Use only males that are known to be sons of high-producing dams.

Use a pedigree system that will make it possible to keep track of the sires of individual hens; in other words, a pen-pedigree system.

Make as many different matings as possible—which will result in mating comparatively few females with one male.

Practice inbreeding (not too close) of those lines showing the largest number of high-producing females.

This breeding plan lacks the mathematical definiteness that has characterized Dr. Pearl's former bulletins on breeding, but it must be remembered that in these the subject has been considered from a biological standpoint rather than that of the practical breeder. Some may even regard this last bulletin as a "toning down" of the doctrine so mathematically stated in previous ones, but I doubt the fairness of this statement.

In the concluding paragraph of Bulletin 205, under the heading of "The practical bearing of these results", the statement is made that "they make it possible to outline a scheme of breeding for increased egg production which shall be intelligently directed towards the attainment of that end. This, however, is not the place to discuss such a scheme. That will be undertaken in another place."

This promise has been fulfilled in Bulletin 231 and I fail to see how any practical breeder can take exception to it in any essential detail, or can withhold due credit to Dr. Pearl for giving us certain definite knowledge in place of the blind groping that has heretofore characterized our efforts along this line.

How is Fecundity to be Measured

Of course, "due credit" does not necessarily imply the acceptance of all suggestions coming from the Maine Station. One point on which other Station workers as well as poultrymen have taken issue with Dr. Pearl is the basis on which fecundity is to be measured. According to Bulletin 231 this should be done by choosing a very short period when the fowls are "under the most absolutely favorable conditions in every particular". Dr. Pearl has selected the winter season because it is in this season that "the differences in innate reproductive capacity between different individuals are most strongly marked". (Please do not ask me to explain the reasoning that joins these two statements together—I can not do it).

With this position the Utah Station squarely takes issue in Bulletin 135, in which the statement is made that the true measure of fecundity is not the winter nor even the first-year period, but the three-year period. The everyday poultryman will have to leave this point for the investigators to work out, but it is one that has a real practical bearing on commercial poultry breeding.

While Maine Station data are based on first-year records with special emphasis on winter production, the Utah bulletin is "based on the records of a flock of seven-year-old hens and their progeny." A practical summary of this bulletin follows:

The average productive life of the fowls of this particular strain appears to be about four years.

The average first-year production was 124 eggs. The average second-year production was exactly the same as the first, while the average for the third year was 112.

The total production of a flock for the first three years appears to be the same regardless of whether the first-year record was extremely high, extremely low, or medium in amount.

Nearly all of the longer-lived hens of a flock will lay over 500 eggs; the

majority of them will lay over 600 or 700, while individual records of 800 to 1,000 may be expected.

In the flocks with low first-year records the second and third year records were high and there was little difference in the production of these two years between the high layers and the low layers of the first year.

In the flocks making high first-year records the second and third years' records were low, but the highest layers of the first year continued to be the highest producers.

The ten hens making the highest second-year's gave higher three-year totals than the ten making the highest first-year record.

The value of selection for egg production in poultry cannot be judged from a short series of first-year flock averages all falling within the normal range of variation.

Selecting the layers from a flock with a high first-year record would have improved the flock; selecting in the same way from a flock with a low first-year record would have been of little value.

Nearly all the hens in these flocks whose total production has been extremely high have made low or only medium first-year records.

From these studies it appears that the three-year average is the most reliable index of the value of a given individual.

Commenting on two high individual records this bulletin says: "The striking thing about these records is the low first-year production—(105 in one case and 103 in the other) in both cases away below the average of the flocks and so low that on almost any basis of selection these hens would have been discarded."

"A study of the records so far made does not indicate that extremely high production in the first year is conducive

to long life or consistent high laying. The hen that laid 272 eggs the first year died early in the second year. Another one that laid 242 eggs the first year died before the end of the second."

It would seem from this that the commercial poultryman must choose between breeding for a strain of fowls that will be distinguished by heavy first-year laying, with the expectation of replacing the laying flock every year, or he must try to produce fowls that will prove to be profitably productive for two or three years thereafter. I doubt if we have sufficient information, as yet, to enable us to make positive statements as to which is the more practical and profitable course to follow.

Without question eggs produced during the late fall and early winter have the highest market value. Equally without question it costs more to produce eggs at this season than any other and the practice of replacing the layers in the flock every year will prove a heavy burden for most poultrymen.

In this connection, it is well to bear in mind that there are various forces at work tending to reduce the length of the high-priced season for eggs. A few years ago high prices continued until the latter part of February; now the price breaks about the first of January as a rule, sometimes in December.

All things considered it is possible that the commercial poultryman may find it more profitable to breed a strain that will produce fowls capable of good three or four-year production rather than to

aim at maximum production for a single year.

The contention that eggs produced by one and two-year-old hens are produced only during the period of low prices is not strictly true. A hen laying 150 to 175 eggs a year will not lay all of them during the summer months. The record card of a five-year producer as given in the February issue of this journal shows that it was only during the months of October, November and December that this hen was not a profitable producer.

Selection of Heavy Layers by Shank Color

Circular No. 513 of the Maine Station, dealing with this subject, has come in for an unusual amount of criticism, some of it apparently deserved. No doubt the observations and conclusions are correct so far as the Maine Station flock is concerned, but the writer of this circular in attempting to generalize from his data seems to have overlooked the fact that there are various other causes affecting the shank color of fowls that must receive consideration in this connection.

Briefly summarized, this circular claims that the coloring matter in the skin and shanks of fowls is the same as that which occurs in the yolk of the egg and that under the stress of heavy laying, hens will draw upon this coloring matter with the result that heavy layers invariably will have pale shanks at the end of the laying season. It is argued from this that the breeder who selects, for his breeding pens, the fowls in his



Indoor and Outdoor Brooding at Lowest Cost—Least Work

Make Your Own Outdoor Brooder with Cyphers Adaptable Hover

IT pays to get the little chicks out early, in the fresh air and grass runs. And for safe-keeping you will want the best obtainable brooder. With this Cyphers

Adaptable Hover you can just take a piano box, an organ case or a large dry goods box and attach the Hover to it. It's fire and windproof—self-regulating—self-ventilating—all metal—insurable. Lasts for years. Ideal for home-made brooder cases, colony coops, roosting coops and portable houses. Thousands in successful use. Price, complete, safely boxed for shipment, \$8.50, free on board cars at all our places of business, except Oakland, Dallas and London. Oakland f. o. b. price, \$9.50. Dallas f. o. b. price, \$9.00.

Save Work—Insure Safety with Cyphers Portable Hover

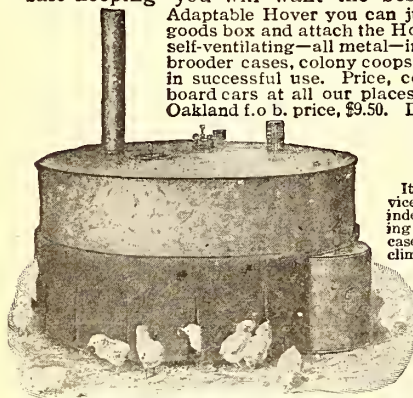
It is a self-regulating, self-ventilating, complete brooding device heated with warm, fresh air. All metal—and practically indestructible. Move at a moment's notice without even turning down the lamp flame. Automatic in action—economical and practically indestructible. Keeps the chicks always comfortable. They can run around on the level floor—no steps or incline to climb up and down. The most successful poultry keepers in all parts of this country are adopting this Portable Hover.

Hover weighs 35 lbs. in use. Price, complete, safely boxed, \$8.50, f. o. b. cars at all our places of business, except Oakland, Dallas and London. Oakland f. o. b. price, \$9.50; Dallas f. o. b. price, \$9.00. Weighs 40 lbs. by express. Entirely safe to order direct from this advertisement.

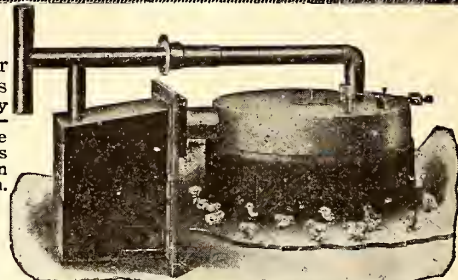
Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Factory and Home Office Buffalo, N. Y.

Bran- h Stores and Warehouses:

41 Barclay St., New York, N. Y. 12-14 Canal St., Boston, Mass. 329-331 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2127 B'dway, Oakland, Cal. 317-319 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. 316-318 N. Preston St., Dallas, Tex. 121 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.



Cyphers Portable Hover for Indoor Brooding



Cyphers Adaptable Hover for Outdoor Brooding

flock that have pale shanks at the end of the laying season, will have his best layers.

This is important, if true, for we greatly need a method that will enable us to select the heavy layers of our flocks without the labor and expense connected with trapnesting. It has been shown that the pullets that mature earliest in the fall, other things being equal, are likely to prove the best layers throughout the year. If, now, the breeder can apply the shank color test to his flock at the end of the season and confirm his fall classification he will be in a fair way to be able to select his best layers without serious trouble or expense.

Unfortunately for this theory it has been pretty clearly established that shank color is subject to modification by a number of the factors such as foods, range, physical condition, age, etc. The observant poultryman can make proper allowance for these influences, however, and where this is done I believe the shank color theory really does offer some assistance in detecting the heavy layers of the flock. Certainly there is enough of fact back of the statements in Circular 513 to warrant us in keeping the subject in mind and in giving the theory a thorough test at the proper time.

Criticism of Station Literature

It seems to me that the nature of the criticism of station literature appearing in some of our poultry papers is unfortunate. No one can have any reasonable objection to fair and rational criticism.

I would be the last to ask a slavish acceptance of all the statements that emanate from our experiment stations. Many of our scientists need the tempering influence of expressed public opinion back of them. It is just as true, however, that if these men are to do their best work and be of the greatest possible service to us, they must feel that their statements will be weighed intelligently and fairly and that criticism when unfavorable will at least be well meaning.

It should be borne in mind that the station worker, on account of his position and the professional ethics which govern him in large measure, is not entirely free to "take his own part" in a controversy, and this fact ought to make critics courteous at least, if not considerate. To illustrate my meaning I quote the following from an exchange, as a sample of the other kind of criticism:

"Mendelism and Pearlism or any other 'isms', be they designated 'laws' or 'theories', are all well enough when they serve as stimuli to thought and investigation, but if it is best not to take these 'laws' too seriously. Almost any earnest investigator, when he starts out to conduct experiments, can usually succeed in proving very plausibly whatever he is seeking to prove. He is apt to do it unconsciously, be he ever so keen for the truth.

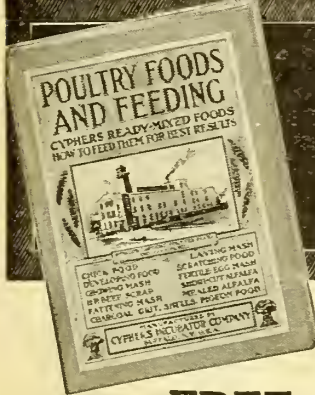
"Gregor Johann Mendel was an Austrian priest, Abbot of Bruun, in fact, born about 1822, and discovered his law, concerning the inheritance of contrasting characters of the parents in cross-bred individuals, about 1865. Could he come back to earth and witness the glib interpretation and use to which his discovery is put today we imagine he would be somewhat amused and bewil-

dered. If he really did attribute greater powers of prepotency to males, or contribute to the interesting theory that females can only transmit their good qualities through their sons and their poor ones through their daughters, it is quite possible that his calling, the time and place in which he lived, and the prejudice of his class had much to do with it.

"What could you expect in a land where, and period when, the female of the species was considered evil, a necessary evil, but whose functions were limited to giving birth to new members of the race, being a beast of burden or a toy? But we are by no means certain that Mendel has been fairly or correctly quoted in these matters or that someone has not built a good deal more on the foundation that the good Father Abbot sought to teach, than he would himself concede. We have yet to see real proof that Mendelism and Pearlism have much in common. Sometimes seductive theories aggressively maintained are only ammunition in a profitable publicity campaign. It is just as well to take them *cum grano salis*."

I am not undertaking a defense of either "Pearlism" or Mendelism, but I believe that statements that so misrepresent Dr. Pearl and show such ignorance of what Mendelism really is, ought not to be allowed to pass without rebuke. Any one who has even superficially read the Maine Station bulletins on breeding, must recognize that many of the statements made in this criticism have no basis in anything contained in them.

There are many of us who are not entirely satisfied with all the conclusions that Dr. Pearl draws from his experiments, but I believe there are few who have any sympathy with the conspicuous



For Best Results—Biggest Profits Raise Your Chicks On Cyphers Poultry Foods

Now Is the Time to Buy Cyphers Chick Food for Your Young Chicks

READER, here is a *complete* food for your young chicks, no other grain being required or advisable. It's a long-tested, successful ration, the result of years of experience on our \$85,000 Experiment and Demonstration Poultry Farm. Thousands of the most successful poultry raisers in America have used it exclusively for years and would not use any other plan of feeding.

If you are having trouble raising your chicks, try the Cyphers Company Balanced-Ration Foods and fully test our claims. We have spent fifteen years in finding out the *best way* to feed young chicks. To develop sturdy, well formed, well feathered, *profit making birds* out of your young chicks, use Cyphers Foods. No one has ever equaled these for supplying every need for bone, sinew and feathers. Preserve chick health, insure rapid growth. Guaranteed to be composed of sound, sweet, wholesome grains free from waste. One pound goes farther than two pounds of ordinary waste-product "chicken feed."

Assorted Orders To give our Foods and our Feeding Methods a fair trial, we ask you to order a 5-bag or a 10-bag lot made up of an assortment of Cyphers Chick Food, Cyphers Developing Food, Cyphers Growing Mash and Cyphers High-Protein Meat Scrap. Make up either assortment (five bags or ten bags) according to the age and number of your chicks. On a 5-bag order we will save you part of the freight by quoting a lower price than the single-bag price, while on ten bags (assorted) the reduction in prices is still greater and will help considerably toward paying the freight. Write today for our lowest current prices and full information.

Sold by Agents We have established numerous Sales Agencies where our Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Foods and Poultry Supplies can be obtained promptly and at the lowest possible prices. Upon request, we will furnish the name of the dealer nearest to you who handles our Foods.



This 100 lb. sack will feed 100 newly hatched chicks 4 weeks or 50 chicks for 7 weeks. Write for prices.

A medium-granulated five-grain balanced ration for chicks 6 to 16 weeks old. Write for prices.

FREE
Write for this 52-page Book and Plan for Big Profits.

No matter how successful you may have been in feeding your chicks, you can get many helpful hints and suggestions from this book. Profit by our large experience. Follow the feeding plans adopted by Cyphers Company experts and go in for surest and biggest profits. Send us your name today for book and latest prices on Cyphers Poultry Foods.

Big Incubator Catalogue Free

quotes offer on Cyphers-Built Incubators—3 styles, 8 sizes—\$10.00 to \$33.00. Also contains complete 1915 Cyphers Company line of Poultry Supplies. Write today.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Factory and Home Office Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Profits in Poultry Keeping," 200 pages, size 7 1/2 x 10, complete, size 1915 Cyphers



STATE POULTRY PLANT AT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, EAST LANSING

Picture is reproduced from a recent photograph. J. O. Linton is the able and earnest instructor in poultry Husbandry at this Institution. Department has been in successful operation for years and "poultry course" is popular every season with the general run of students. Formerly J. G. Halpin, now poultry instructor at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was located here and did good work. Bulletins on practical poultry raising and egg production in Michigan are issued from time to time by the college, which are free for the asking to residents of the state.

unfairness which characterizes this outbreak. Misrepresentation and truculence are not criticism.

HOMER W. JACKSON.

JOURNAL OF INSTRUCTORS AND INVESTIGATORS IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

As many of our readers know, there exists in this country and Canada what is known as the "American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry".

The membership of this organization consists of "persons primarily engaged in instruction, investigation or extension in poultry husbandry, regularly employed by an agricultural, industrial educational institution or government department".

Agricultural or industrial institutions, experiment stations or government departments, may also become members.

The present officers of the association are:

President, W. F. Kirkpatrick, Storrs, Conn.

First vice-president, M. A. Jull, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Can.

Second vice-president, H. D. Goodale, Amherst, Mass.

Secretary-treasurer, Harry R. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.

Directors: W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., Can.; Jas. E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; Raymond Pearl, Orono, Maine; J. C. Graham, Amherst, Mass., and F. C. Elford, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

The association, at the time the last membership roll was published, November, 1914, had exactly one hundred members, two of which are department members.

This association publishes a monthly journal chiefly for the benefit of the members. The first copy was issued November, 1914. It is published at New Brunswick, N. J., and each of the first seven numbers, November, 1914-April, 1915, consists of eight pages, 9 3-4 x 6 1-2 inches in size. No advertising is accepted.

We understand that the little journal is sent free to members of the organization, while copies may be secured by non-members at a yearly subscription price of one dollar. Price of a single copy is fifteen cents.

Harry R. Lewis, poultry husbandman, New Brunswick, N. J., is editor of this journal, and the publication committee consists of W. F. Kirkpatrick, Raymond Pearl and James E. Rice. Through this journal the members reach one another

with interesting poultry research data, including the publication of current news items of interest relating to work in this field.

SELECTING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

What Professor Halpin, of the Poultry Department of the Michigan State Experiment Station, Says about It.

Back in January, 1917, J. G. Halpin, instructor in poultry culture at the above

named state experiment station, went on record as follows, on the important subject of selecting eggs for hatching:

"One should be as careful in selecting eggs for hatching as in selecting the parent stock.

"Choose medium to large eggs, as nearly perfect in shape and color as possible.

"Uniformly colored eggs look much better than a mixed lot and will usually sell better.

"Some select the short, round eggs, believing these will produce a large percentage of pullets; but the shape of

URBAN FARMS PINE RIDGE BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stock and eggs for sale from our prize winning strains. WHITE ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANS, MOTTLED JAVAS, ANCONAS, BLACK TAILED WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS. Eggs only, MILLE FLEURS, SILKIES, LA BRESSE and Tom Barron's best strain WHITE LEGHORNS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Mating list ready Jan. 1, '15.

THE LEGHORNS

STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD VARIETIES

Most Complete Text Book on the Popular Leghorn Ever Published

THIS new and greatly enlarged edition, thoroughly revised and brought down to date, consists of 144 large pages and cover. It tells how to select and mate birds for the breeding pen; how to judge Leghorns in the show room; and how to feed for heavy egg yield and fast growth. Some of the great commercial Leghorn egg farms described and illustrated.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee of 1898, 1905 and 1910.

This New Book contains chapters on the following subjects:

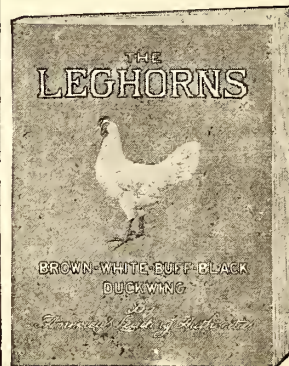
"The Leghorn Fowl"—History of origin and development of Leghorn shape, Standard shape, etc. "Leghorn Type"—Evolution of shape, etc. "Brown Leghorns"—Color breeding, virtues and faults, progress, present Standard, etc. "White Leghorns"—All about them. "Buff Leghorns," "Black Leghorns." "Leghorns in England." "Judging Leghorns." "Commercial Leghorn Farms"—Feeding for Best Results.

Two Color Plates

These picture ideal White Leghorns and the true colors of Brown Leghorn feathers—invaluable to Leghorn breeders

Price \$1.00 postpaid or \$1.25 including yearly subscription to this Journal.

Mailed FREE for four yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



American Poultry World,

Buffalo, N. Y.

the eggs has nothing to do with the sex of the chick.

"Continuous selection of the roundest eggs will gradually produce a strain of hens that will lay round eggs of imperfect shape.

"Some hens habitually lay eggs flattened on one side; others lay long, pointed ones, while still others lay those with porous, crumbly shells. **SUCH HENS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE BREEDING PENS AS SOON AS DISCOVERED.**"

To digest and apply good, sound rules like these is to put brains and thought into poultry keeping—is to merit success and command the much desired profits.

The hit or miss methods can be relied on to bring only hit or miss results—generally "miss".

And the real "fun" or personal enjoyment in poultry keeping can not be found until we actually do take a thoughtful interest in the habits, natural limitations and financial possibilities of the flock in our charge.

AT THAT POINT, Reader, you will be surprised at the many facts of interest and by the "good work" of the fowls in growing well, in remaining healthy, in filling the egg basket and in showing a balance on the right side of the ledger. All these desirable things will begin on the day and at the minute when YOU, as the caretaker, show a true interest in the work and proceed steadily on that basis.

TABLE OF ACTUAL WEIGHTS OF EGGS.

For the Time Being We Shall Have to Consult the Hens Themselves About the Size or Weight of the Eggs They are to Lay For Us. Later on, by Selection and Breeding, We can Regulate the Matter to Our Wishes.

Herewith is a tabulated statement, giving the number and average weight per dozen of thousands of eggs that were laid November 15, 1912 to April 1, 1913, by thirty hens of each of twenty different popular varieties of standard-bred fowl in the Second National Egg-laying Contest, held at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.:

Commenting on the foregoing results, T. E. Quisenberry, director of this station, has said:

"Practically the same variations and results were shown by the 1914 egg-laying contest.

"One fact directly contrary to a belief commonly held by poultrymen is plainly shown—that is, small hens do not necessarily lay small eggs.

"While it would be inaccurate to say that the winter-laying qualities of the various varieties of poultry and the average weight of the eggs laid by each variety are as indicated in this table, yet it may at least be taken as showing 'which way the wind blows.'"

This table is well worth studying. Note, for example, the difference in the average weight of the hens that did the laying.

None of the Leghorns averaged to weigh four pounds each. The Anconas averaged to weigh a little more than

No. of hens.	Variety.	Av. wt. per hen in lbs.	Tot. no. eggs laid	Tot. wt. of eggs in oz.	Av. wt. per doz. in oz.
30	Anconas	3.65	1477	3135.7	25.44
30	S. C. W. Leghorns	3.32	1934	3912.8	24.24
30	S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.32	1473	2816.6	22.92
30	R. C. W. Leghorns	3.56	1306	2670.6	24.48
30	Black Minorcas	3.36	1223	2776.8	27.24
30	S. C. Buff Leghorns	3.53	1066	2148.2	25.32
30	Silver Wyandottes	5.97	2088	4146.3	23.76
30	White Wyandottes	5.48	1847	3743.	24.24
30	Partridge Wyandottes	6.11	1078	2017.2	22.44
30	Buff Wyandottes	5.59	1590	3055.8	23.28
30	White Rocks	6.58	1080	2222.8	24.72
30	Barred Rocks	6.69	1465	2987.6	24.48
30	Buff Rocks	7.00	1608	3337.2	24.84
30	Partridge Rocks	6.22	983	1940.7	23.64
30	S. C. Reds	5.94	1545	3221.6	24.96
30	R. C. Reds	6.23	1423	3011.2	25.32
30	Black Langshans	7.10	1972	4258.5	25.92
30	Buff Orpingtons	6.53	1626	3258.5	24.
30	Black Orpingtons	6.65	1266	2588.3	24.48
30	White Orpingtons	6.38	1714	3478.8	24.36

OWEN FARMS EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Owen Farms Unequaled Matings in
Buff and White Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns

ARE NOW HALF PRICE

This means eggs from the finest matings in all America are \$5.00 per 15; \$9.50 for 30; \$15.00 for 50; \$25.00 for 100. And that eggs from my grand second quality pens are \$2.50 for 15; \$7.50 for 50; \$12.50 for 100.

Order Direct From This Ad. and Save Yourself Time
 I refer you to former ads. in this paper for the *wonderful record of Owen Farms birds.*

My Mating List Is Free

and will give you the particulars of the matings from which these eggs come.

Special Stock Sale

From May 15th to August 15th I will sell you adult birds of all qualities from my matings at just half the price the same birds would have brought prior to the breeding season. This opportunity comes only during these months and many of my customers take advantage of this sale each year.

Utility Qualities of Owen Farms Birds Unsurpassed.

OWEN FARMS;

115 William Street,

MAURIGE F. DELANO, Prop.

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.



three and one-half pounds each, while the Minorcas weighed as heavily as the Wyandottes.

The Plymouth Rocks averaged to weigh about a pound each more than the Wyandottes, whereas the Orpingtons were about a pound heavier per bird than the Rocks. The Black Langshans weighed the most per fowl, on the average, yet they laid remarkably well.

SOME FACTORS WHICH AFFECT THE WEIGHT OF HEN EGGS.

Conclusions Reached by a Patient Investigator. Feeding Has Considerable to do With It. So Do The Seasons.

Rations Should Be "Balanced".

One of our most careful and patient investigators of practical poultry problems is Horace Atwood, a man who for years has been carrying on work of this kind at the agricultural experiment station conducted in connection with the West Virginia University at Morgantown. Just a year ago, (May, 1914), he gave to the interested public the condensed results of a long series of experiments, in these "general conclusions":

"The average weight of eggs varies from month to month, reaching the maximum in the early spring when the fowls are heaviest and laying most freely.

"Eggs from White Leghorns do not reach their maximum weight until the hens are at least in their third laying season.

"Scanty feeding reduces the number and size of eggs.

"Liberal feeding increases the number and size of eggs.

"Eggs from scantily fed fowls do not hatch as well as eggs laid by fowls fed more liberally.

"The weight of eggs is reduced when fowls are fed a ration in which the necessary nutritive constituents are not present in proper amount or in proper proportions."

Because of the wide and vital importance of the question, not alone to so-called "practical poultry keepers", but still more so to fancier-breeders of Standard-bred fowl whose birds are far more valuable, A. P. W. is glad to quote the following further "conclusion" from the recent writings of Professor Atwood:

"Large Eggs Versus Small Eggs for Hatching"

"In bulletin No. 124 of this Station are recorded experiments showing that chickens hatched from heavy eggs are heavier and more thrifty than chicks hatched from eggs lighter in weight. This result, too, has been confirmed recently by investigations conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, so the general proposition that one should use large, heavy eggs for incubating purposes may be accepted as an established fact. It is therefore a matter of importance to know when the heaviest eggs are laid and how fowls should be fed and handled in order that they may lay large heavy eggs best suited for hatching".

On the other hand, we hereby caution A. P. W. readers against the use of too large or too heavy eggs for hatching purposes. Medium large, as compared with normal or average size for the breed is safe, but to select extra large eggs will often prove to be "a mistake in the other direction". Frequently these overly-large eggs have double yolks (such eggs being worthless for hatching purposes,) and quite often they are misshapen, with imperfect shells.

This at least has been the writer's experience and observation, reaching back over a period of more than twenty years.

WHAT CAUSES CHICKS TO "DIE IN THE SHELL"

No Doubt a Good Many Persons Have Asked Themselves That Question Here Lately. Following is One Expert's Answer

Last summer the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station published an 80-page, well illustrated booklet entitled "The Baby Chick", by T. E. Quisenberry, director. In this booklet, pages 38 and 39 the author has a section on "Some Causes for Infertile Eggs and Death in the Shell" which lists various causes, as follows:

"Infertile eggs are responsible for much of the loss at the time of incubation. A great many things may be responsible for the infertility, and the reasons for same can be summed up as follows:

"Breeding stock of low vitality.
"Lack of exercise.
"Breeders that are overly fat.
"Insufficient green food.
"Extremely old or decrepit breeding stock.

"Breeding from birds that are young and immature.

"Excess of females to one male.

"Lack of proper feed.

"Unsanitary quarters.

"Use of poorly constructed and poorly ventilated houses.

"The death of germs may be caused by—

"Keeping eggs at too high a temperature before incubation.

"Great variations in temperature.

"Low vitality in the breeding stock.

"Keeping too long before incubation.

"Improper methods of incubation.

"Hundreds of people write to know why the chicks die in the shell from the 18th to the 21st day. It may be caused

by any of the above, but in our own opinion is more generally caused by lack of vitality in the breeding stock.

"Sometimes it is caused by insufficient moisture, which causes excessive evaporation of the egg, and it so happens that the chick lacks bulk, and the chick may kick and move around and yet be unable to bring the necessary pressure against the shell to make the first small opening, and when it does, the inner lining of the egg dries on the chick so it is unable to turn sufficiently to break the shell the remainder of the way.

"Sometimes we have too much moisture, and the chick becomes so large that it is cramped for room, making it impossible for them to crack the shell. Sometimes a poor incubator, or one which has not been given the proper attention, will cause the temperature to vary to such an extent that it will be first hot and then cold and thus weaken the germ so the chick dies before it is able to free itself from the shell".

Writing as one who has had twenty years' experience in keeping poultry, in manufacturing incubators and in editing a poultry journal, permit us to say that the foregoing is one of the best "statements of the case" we have ever read. Professor Quisenberry's explanation of why chicks "die in the shell" is condensed, decidedly so, but it is practically all there.

We have been told that to many people "all coons look alike". Certain it is that in a vast number of cases men and women consider that "a hen is a hen",

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
At the South Bend Show, January 19th.
Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.
JAMES S. KEATING, R. R. 2, MISHAWAKA, IND.
Successor to F. C. Gabriel.

S. C. & R. C. RED SALE

Established strain with an established record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room if taken at once
RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHLEHEM, PA.

DUTTON'S NIAGARA STRAIN OF R. I. REDS

Originated by carefully blending together, Bean-Tuttle, R. C. Old Acres-Harrison S. C. 93 birds under ribbons at 6 shows, in two years and winning many specials. Have furnished winners for the largest shows. Will have for sale again next fall S. C. and R. C. cockerels and pullets, bred from my Blue ribbon winners.
E. M. DUTTON

NEWFANE, N. Y.

CASTNER'S

WHITE WYANDOTTES make a clean sweep at Somerville, N. J. Cup for best bird in show 1000 birds competing. Thirteen regular prizes including 3 firsts at Morristown, N. J., also cup for best display. **200—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—200 Eggs for hatching.** Write your wants. I guarantee to please. **F. H. CASTNER, R. F. D. 2, GLEN GARDNER, N. J.**

TURNER'S R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

made a cleansweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list.

EDWARD J. TURNER,

Box E,

SPRINGVALE, ME.

HEIGL'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

BRED FOR LAYING ONLY

HATCHING EGGS:

\$2.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. \$80.00 per 1000.

Eggs Half Price after May 15th.

Sold out in Baby Chicks up to May 9th.

HEIGL'S POULTRY FARM,

ROCKY RIVER, OHIO

Life Member American Poultry Association

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS

Quality White Plymouth Rocks

Eggs half price balance of season. Best pens \$2.50 per 15 and \$1.50 per 15. These eggs have been running 95 per cent fertile. I have a fine lot of youngsters growing into prize winners from these pens. Not to late yet to hatch winners. Send me your order. Address

A. G. SPAHR,

Box 1240,

XENIA, OHIO

notwithstanding the fact that this is far from being true as regards actual value. For example, one hen may be worthless, almost, as a breeder, whereas next to her in the flock is a really thrifty bird whose eggs will produce healthy, vigorous chicks that are able to shift for themselves and "make a live of it", in spite of neglect or a lack of knowledge on the part of caretaker.

But it is the male bird quite often that should be looked after specially, when it comes to the question of "low vitality". Really it is surprising how many of these birds are comparatively useless. We should remember that the male bird is "half the pen", as the fancier-breeders so often express it. If the male bird lacks in vitality it is hopeless to expect that well-fertilized eggs can be produced by the flock, no matter how healthy or vigorous the hens or pullets may be.

To guard against this wide-spread danger, in the form of weakly or debilitated males, many poultrymen, professional and semi-professional, "rotate the males" by shifting them about from one pen to another. Moreover, they aim to MAKE SURE, so far as they can do it by external appearances and by the testing of early eggs, that all these males are reproductive to a satisfactory extent.

Unfortunately, we cannot be guided in all cases by external appearances. It ought to be that way, but it is not. This means that the eggs themselves need to be tested, which can be done readily by candling them after they have been in the incubator or under hens five or six days. It does not pay to waste time trying to hatch infertile eggs or eggs that are weakly fertilized.

It is surprising that "good layers" among apparently healthy and vigorous females should often produce eggs that are not fertilized, even though the male at the head of the flock is a highly valuable bird. There are several reasons for this—which reasons we need not go into in this comment. But the fact that such eggs do exist in a flock, provided the hens are to be incubated, should be discovered without delay so that these hens can either be discarded or transferred to

another breeding pen. Sometimes the change of a hen or pullet of this kind to another pen will solve the problem. As a rule, however, these hens or pullets are defective and should be discarded.

Every line in Mr. Quisenberry's condensed statement of "what causes chicks to die in the shell" would furnish the title for a good article. From time to time the American Poultry World will take up these subjects and treat on them at length, doing so "in season", so to speak. Meanwhile, we suggest that our readers study this list carefully and if any of you wish to ask questions on the different points, please do not hesitate to do so. If we cannot answer your questions in a manner that we believe will be helpful and satisfactory, we shall call on Mr. Quisenberry to help out.

HOW TO FEED YOUR YOUNG CHICKS, FIRST TO LAST.

A Few "Essentials" for the Safety and Rapid Growth of the Spring Crop of Chicks

Under the heading, "Cleanliness", Clara Nixon, in a lesson paper on successful poultry keeping, published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., gives the following timely and practical advice:

"All the pens, the food and water dishes, and everything used about the chicks should be carefully cleaned and disinfected at frequent periods. This care should begin before the chicks are put in the brooders and should continue throughout the entire time of brooding.

"As soon as the litter becomes damp or soiled it should be removed and the pens should be thoroughly swept and disinfected before the litter is renewed. To a considerable degree, careful cleaning will prevent the tracking of filth into the food.

"The food dishes should be cleaned frequently in order to prevent contamination of the food supply, and the dishes for water should be washed once daily and scalded once each week.

"Drinking water should be supplied in vessels of such a form as will render impossible the fouling of the water by the chicks.

"Food should never be allowed to accumulate in the litter, since it is thus likely to become spoiled and unfit for the chicks. **NEGLECT OF SANITARY**

PRECAUTIONS FURNISHES A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF DISEASE."

A. P. W. does not know whether it is Miss Nixon or Mrs. Nixon. Probably it is the former, although we confess to being a few months behind in reading the "social etiquette" department of the Ladies' Home Journal.

But what we do know is that we have yet to read a paragraph or sentence written by Clara Nixon on the care of domestic fowl that was not "sound doctrine", according to our experience and belief.

For that reason our readers may look for frequent quotations in these pages from her recent poultry writings. And every word we republish from her pen should be weighed carefully by the earnest poultry keeper who is truly anxious to make a genuine success of the work in hand.

BE CAREFUL NOT TO GIVE YOUR CHICKS TAINTED OR MUSTY FOOD

How to Detect Taint or Mustiness. Feed Enough, but Not Too Much. Changes Should be Gradual

In the same "lesson paper" as above quoted from, Miss Nixon utters the following warning and tells us what to do:

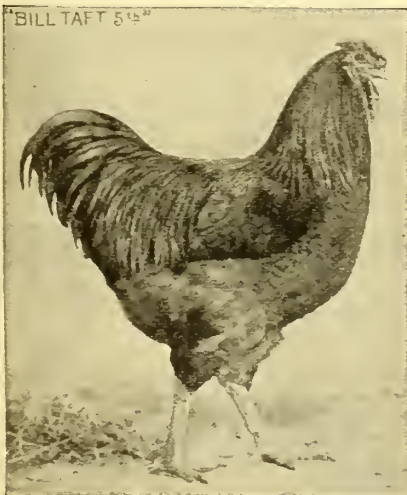
SPOILED FOOD OR MUSTY FOOD OF ANY KIND SHOULD NEVER BE GIVEN TO YOUNG CHICKENS.

"Moistened food spoils very quickly in summer, and for this reason only a quantity sufficient for one meal should be mixed and any food that becomes even slightly soured or moldy should be thrown away.

"Cracked grain often heats and becomes musty and, if fed, will cause serious bowel trouble in chicks; therefore, if only one ingredient in a quantity of chick feed of this kind has become musty while in storage or in any other manner, the entire lot should be discarded.

"Beef scrap manufactured from tainted meats may also prove dangerous food.

"A convenient method of testing beef scrap is to warm a small quantity of the material by holding it in the hand. If the odor of the warm beef scrap is like that of cooked or even scorched



BILL TAFT V.

Madison Square Garden, New York, Cockerel

KAUFMANN & WINDHEIM'S ROSE COMB REDS ARE ON THE FIRING LINE AGAIN

After resting for two years we directed our "artillery" at two of the greatest shows staged in this country this year and nearly "annihilated" the competition. At Buffalo, Thanksgiving Week and at Grand Central Palace, New York City the week following we won seven firsts, five seconds, several minor prizes, special for best display at both shows, cup for best breeding pen at Buffalo and every special but one offered at the Palace. Our record of four firsts at New York made against the best men in the game stands unequalled at that show. First hen and first and second cockerels at both shows keeps up our wonderful record. We have not been beaten on hen and cockerel for years and years. 1500 head to sell. Write today for free catalogue entitled "Facts".

EGGS FOR HATCHING EGGS FOR HATCHING EGGS FOR HATCHING

KAUFMANN & WINDHEIM, NUTLEY, N. J.

Originators of the great "Bill Taft Line"

meat, there is probably nothing unwholesome about it; but if the odor is similar to that of decaying flesh, the scrap is wholly unfit for young chickens.

"Young chickens should be given as much wholesome food as they will eat, but they should be made to clean it up once a day. If they fail to do this the remaining food should be removed, and no more should be given until signs of hunger appear.

"The chicks should be kept in such condition that they are eager for food at feeding times, but should be sent to roost with full crops, and unless the attendant is to be at the brooder by daylight or soon after, a little grain should be left in the litter at night so that the chicks may find it the first thing in the morning.

"The best time to stint the chicks is at the morning meal; they are then more active and will hunt vigorously for every scrap of food left in the litter.

"Chicks appear to need both cracked and ground grain; the latter because the nourishment is more easily and quickly available, the former because the additional energy needed to reduce the larger food to available form tends to strengthen the digestive system. The difference in the mechanical condition of the food also furnishes a variety in the ration, and the chicks tire less quickly of their food. If ground food is given at night the crops of the chicks are more quickly emptied than is the case when their evening meal is of cracked grain.

"Whenever it is desired to change from one food to another, the change should be gradual. To the original ration a little of the new food should be added, the proportion being increased at each feeding time until the change of ration will have been accomplished.

"If the new ration is a suitable one, the gradual change is likely to prevent any digestive trouble, which might otherwise occur. In case it is desired to give the chicks some concentrated food that they particularly like, such as green cut bone, only a very small quantity should be given at first, the amount being increased by slow degrees until the chicks are receiving as much of the food as it is advisable to give them".

The foregoing advice, Reader, is a "whole book" on the important subject of how to raise good, strong, healthy, vigorous chicks. If you were to commit to memory every word of those instructions, you would be money in pocket.

To secure and to incubate properly the right kind of eggs and to raise therefrom the right kind of chicks, as to size, health and vigor, is the "main battle", regardless of whether the product is to be sold on the daily market, or is to be retained as layers or breeders, or is to be sold at extra high prices for show purposes.

If you meet with failure in raising the chicks, there is little or no chance left for you to make a success of your poultry venture, either on a small or large scale. It is of vital importance, therefore, that you master the few "essentials of success" in rearing for and feeding the young and growing chicks. NOW, also, is the "time of year" when this "matter of necessity" demands your careful, personal attention.

PLEASE READ AGAIN WHAT MISS NIXON HAS SAID AND THEN ASK YOURSELF QUESTIONS ABOUT IT, SO THAT YOU WILL KNOW THAT YOU HAVE THE DIFFERENT POINTS SAFELY STORED IN YOUR MIND FOR DAILY USE THE NEXT THREE OR FOUR MONTHS.

PRESERVING EGGS—AS A RULE IT PAYS

May and June are Good Months During Which to Preserve the Surplus EGGS, and Here are Given the Most Satisfactory Home Methods.

The following reliable and satisfactory methods of preserving eggs are explained and recommended by M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada. They will apply with equal benefit anywhere in the United States:

"There are various egg preservatives in common use, but only a few are entirely satisfactory. The old-time method of preserving eggs in bran, oats or salt is pretty well extinct. The eggs preserved in this manner usually show considerable evaporation, and in the case of bran or oats they usually have a musty flavor. Those packed in salt generally taste salty. The best method of preserving eggs seems to be some material which excludes the air by filling up the pore space in the egg shell, thus preventing evaporation; at the same time excluding molds which injure the quality of the egg.

"The best preservative in use at the present time is the saturated lime solution. This is easily made by slaking some new lime in water and after it is thoroughly slaked and has settled it should be stirred repeatedly, allowed to settle the second or third time, then pour off the clear liquid over the eggs placed in crocks or tubs.

"Two pounds of lime will give enough solution to preserve 30 dozen eggs. Of the many different preservatives used at the College this one has given the best satisfaction. The eggs were almost

as good as new laid, in quality and flavor.

"A good preservative is the water glass solution made of eight parts of water (previously boiled) to one part of water glass. Eggs placed in this solution will keep indefinitely. Take an ordinary five-gallon crock or wooden pail, put in the eggs, and pour on enough of the cool solution to cover all the eggs. Melt some paraffin and pour it on top, thus forming a thin covering or blanket which excludes all air.

"Another good preservative can be made by taking two pounds of fresh lime, one pound of salt, and four gallons of water. After the lime is well slaked, stir the solution and let it settle. After it has settled stir again and let it settle once more. Then pour off the clear liquid and use it as a preservative. Place the eggs in a crock as in the water glass solution and also use the paraffin.

"Eggs preserved in these last two solutions are almost as good as new-laid eggs, but of course they should not be sold as such. In some instances those in the bottom of the crock have had a lime-like or a water-glass taste, owing to the accumulation of those materials in the bottom of the solution".

Probably in at least nine cases out of ten it "pays and pays well" to "put away" fresh, new-laid eggs in the season of plenty, these eggs to be used on the home table next fall when eggs are scarce and high-priced. That is what is meant by preserving eggs.

How to do this is the question. There are several ways—and the best of them are explained in the foregoing quotations. If you, Reader, have not made a practice of "preserving" the surplus eggs produced by your flock of hens during May

MAGNETA POULTRY FARM, Established 1898.

Eggs by settings or hundreds. Magneta Reds were winners in 1913-1914-1915 at such shows as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Los Angeles, Denver, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Richmond, Baltimore and Vermont State Fair.

F. E. WOODARD,

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS.
Free Circular.
EAST LONGMEADOW, MASS.

RESSEGUIE'S BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit.

Eggs from Selected Matings, only \$5.00 per 15

L. B. RESSEGUIE

Millers, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns Exclusively

D. W. YOUNG'S STRAIN

3000 breeders on free farm range drinking from never failing streams as nature intended. Entire plant buttermilk fed which means great vigor. Eggs for hatching \$5.00 per 100 in any quantity on a days notice. Baby chicks for May \$10.00 per 100. Capacity 10,000 a week. No waiting, a hatch every Tuesday. My book "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved" free with all \$10.00 orders. Circular free.

EDGAR BRIGGS,

Box 31,

PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.



RICH'S FAMOUS ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, and in the hands of our customers in every State of the Union.

Our latest winnings are 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, and fourths, two silver cups, silver medal, Diploma, Special for best display and for best Red in show.

No Rose Comb Red breeder in the world has made greater winnings for a period of eight years than we have. We have the blood lines, large long bodied birds of grand color.

Write today for mating list, the finest matings and egg prices most reasonable. One man from a big show writes: "Your strain has been winning here for years, I want some of your eggs."

D. W. RICH

Box W

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA

and June, we recommend that you try it now. Every word that Professor Herber has written on the subject can be relied on and to "put down" eggs for a period of three to six months and thereby double their value, should need no argument. The proof is in the test and "now is the accepted time" for you to try it out.

HITTING THE "ENEMY" BETWEEN THE EYES

Some Courage was Needed, but T. E. Quisenberry Had It and Used It. Then He Gave Five Helpful Rules.

Not long ago, T. E. Quisenberry, director, and Ralph H. Searle, vice-director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, "fathered" a four-page circular, published at public expense, entitled:

"Swat The Rooster!

"He spoils one-half million dollars worth of Missouri eggs a month, from June to October, each year".

The first two paragraphs of this illustrated article read as follows:

"Swat the Rooster" should be the motto of every Missouri poultry raiser for the month of June. In fact, conditions are such that the Governor would be fully warranted in issuing a proclamation designating the first day of June as 'Rooster Day' and urging the farmers and poultry raisers of the State on that day to kill, sell or separate the roosters from their flocks.

"Absolutely millions of dollars' worth of Missouri market eggs are spoiled every summer because they are fertile, and it is the Missouri farmers and poultry raisers who are losing this tremendous sum each year. The eastern egg buyers have discovered by years of experience that one out of every five eggs coming from this State is a bad egg, and they make the price to us and our egg buyers accordingly. So it is the producer who loses after all."

But it is on the back page of this circular that Mr. Quisenberry "cracks" the Missouri market egg the hardest. Here is what he says:

"It may be said that there are five simple rules which, if carefully observed by our poultry raisers, will increase the selling price of Missouri market eggs to the extent of several million dollars a year, and make them sought after in the fancy egg markets of the world, INSTEAD OF BEING, AS THEY NOW ARE, PRACTICALLY SHUNNED BY THESE MARKETS."

That is hitting out straight from the shoulder—and no doubt the blow was deserved and well aimed. The fancier-breeder also should separate the sexes among his valuable breeders, doing so soon after he discontinues setting or selling eggs from them.

Following are the "five rules" mentioned by Mr. Quisenberry in the foregoing quotation:

- "1. Give the hens clean nests and plenty of them.
- "2. Gather eggs at least once daily (twice daily during hot weather.)
- "3. Keep eggs in a cool place.

"4. Market eggs at least twice a week in warm weather.

"5. KILL, SELL, OR CONFINE ALL MATURE MALE BIRDS AS SOON AS THE HATCHING SEASON IS OVER."

In the circular here referred to, is published a half-tone reproduction of a photograph showing 72,000 worthless hen eggs being dumped into the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Underneath the picture is this statement:

"During the single week over one million eggs were destroyed. Fifty per cent. of the eggs which were received in St. Louis that month were unfit for food."

The blame for this great and country-wide loss begins with the farmer or producer, as pointed out by Messrs. Quisenberry and Searle in this circular. The producers should adopt and follow closely the five Quisenberry rules reprinted herewith.

Dealers in eggs are heavy losers also in this connection. In this same circular is a reproduction of a draft issued by the Fox River Butter Company, St. Louis, Mo., which called for the payment of "only two cents" to A. F. Collier. Underneath the cut these words appear:

"A draft for two cents received by a dealer for a thirty-dozen case of eggs for which he paid \$4.50. Loss largely due to farmers marketing fertile eggs."

In many, many cases the consumer also is the loser. This is true because millions of dozens of eggs that reach the consumer do not pass through the hands of dealers who properly "candle" them, therefore the housewife or cook, especially in the summer time, opens eggs without num-

ber that are unfit for use as human food.

Fortunately, however, it is the producer of the egg, the owner of the fowls, who "gets the worst or it". We say "fortunately" because in self-defence these careless keepers of flocks and handlers of eggs will correct matters sooner or later—doing so when they find that continued neglect on their part is a losing proposition for them.

What a great pity it is that literally tens of millions of dollars worth of high-class human food in the form of hen eggs should be wasted every year in this manner in a country where every one is trying to get ahead—is trying to make money and acquire a competency for old age! As a people we may be extravagant, but none of us likes to literally throw money away without any return in the form of pleasure or advancement. Here is "food for thought" for every intelligent earnest farmer or farmer's wife who is trying to do well with poultry.

The dealers have taken steps to protect themselves. We dare say that A. F.

No More White Diarrhea

If you use "Oculum" the celebrated new discovery, which knocks it in two minutes. Used and endorsed in every state.

"I would not do without "Oculum" for ten times its cost. It virtually insures against the dread disease, White Diarrhea."

C. B. DODSON, Wapello, Iowa.

For 25 cents we will send you a \$1.00 bottle on trial and our free prize offer \$100.00 in Gold. If satisfactory, pay balance.

"Oculum" booklet free, it tells you how to master Roup, Cholera, Blackhead and other diseases and how to produce eggs at 12 cts. a dozen.

H. I. CO.. Box Q, SALEM, VA.



PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Kind You'll Eventually Buy

The past two years have been champions at Guelph, the Madison Square Garden, of Canada, winning the highest honors against New York and Boston winners, including sweepstakes for the best bird in show (over 5,000 entries). Also won cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. Best display, best cockerel and pullet and all firsts and specials but one. 100 grand cockerels at \$5, \$10, \$15 to make room. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Send for mating list.

SAUNDERS AND WILLIAMS, Box B, INGERSOLL, ONT. CANADA
SID. SAUNDERS (Sec., Treas. White Wyandotte club). DR. RALPH WILLIAMS.

HOUSTONIA POULTRY FARM

RED-SUSSEX-LIGHT

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Buffalo and Hagerstown. At Pittsburgh, 1915, ten firsts, three seconds and special for best display of Sussex. The demand for Sussex will be enormous. If you wish to be sure of getting your stock or eggs when you want them, order now. Mating list on request.

HOUSTON & HOFIUS

So. Charlestown, Ohio

Sunnybrook Farm White Wyandottes

Win best display at Buffalo, 1914, 1st cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. This strain has been winning for years and is reliable. We never had better pens mated. Our COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES are unsurpassed. Four out of five firsts at N. Y. State Fair this season. Utility WHITE LEGHORNS that are heavy layers and have NO BARRON or FOREIGN blood. Eggs that will hatch. Address

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND,

Box W,

EATONTOWN, N. J

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

Win at Chicago Coliseum Show in one of the largest and best classes exhibited at this Premier Poultry Show held December, 1914, 2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st young pen, 1st old pen. This winning in addition to the records made by my birds at the Chicago Coliseum 1913 Show and the National Club meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, places them in front rank of the leading strains of this variety. My specialty is Buff Rocks. Have been breeding them for 15 years and claim that my strain has practical worth as well as exhibition qualities. Will sell eggs from 10 grand matings \$3 and \$5 per setting. If in doubt as to the quality of my stock, ask Wm. C. Denny of A. P. W. for his opinion. I guarantee to make every transaction satisfactory and will be glad to send my mating list if you are interested.

FRANK C. COLE,

Box 101,

VAN WERT, OHIO

Collier was not caught napping a second time—not to the extent of receiving only two cents for thirty dozen eggs that cost him \$4.50. In most cases dealers are now buying eggs "loss off". This means that every egg is properly "candled" before it is accepted and only sound and marketable eggs are paid for. The others are destroyed or dumped into some nearby river. Let the good work go on!

LOW COST FOOD RATION—QUESTION OF FERTILITY OF EGGS

The following welcome letter is self-explanatory:

"College Park, Prince George Co., Md.,
February 20, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:
"It was with much interest that I read your symposium on 'How to Reduce the Cost of Feeding' in the February 'WORLD.' Thinking that perhaps you might be interested, I am enclosing a clipping of an article recently sent out as plate matter to the newspapers of this state.

"I find that about all we have left in this section to choose from is corn, bran and middlings. Wheat and oats are out of sight and barley and buckwheat are rarely, if ever, quoted in the market reports of this state. Wheat and corn are our main crops. The other crops do not do well here.

"I was interested also in your question about the fertility of the eggs being affected, because I did considerable work last year and the year before, to see how different rations affect hatching qualities. Much to my surprise, during both seasons eggs laid by hens fed on such simple rations as corn and beef scraps, and wheat and beef scraps, hatched practically the same as those laid by other hens fed on the more 'approved' rations.

"Unless possibly the sudden change in feeds would make a difference, which I doubt, I do not anticipate any trouble this season in hatching.

"Sincerely yours,
"Roy H. Waite,
"Poultryman".

The clipping referred to by Professor Waite is as follows, in full:

AN ECONOMIC RATION FOR YOUR POULTRY

Mill Feed As Well As Whole Grain May Be Fed To Advantage

ROY H. WAITE, Poultryman,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station

The price of wheat has recently gone so high that most every poultry raiser is interested in finding some substitute. A few weeks back, oats were selling at a low price, as compared with wheat, and as they have a similar feeding value to wheat, could be substituted to a considerable extent. Now, however, they seem to be trying to catch up with wheat and at present prices are very little cheaper.

My feed dealer today quoted wheat at about \$2.41 per 100 lbs., and oats at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. When you consider the excess of fiber in oats they can hardly be used. Barley has much the same feeding value as wheat, has less hull than oats and prices I have seen, quote it slightly cheaper than oats, pound for pound.

One can use a great deal of the old standby, corn, but something else ought to be fed with it, for it lacks some of the protein elements. It looks as though it would be a good policy to use a good deal of mill feeds, such as bran and middlings, for they are not so high in price and being wheat products are good for poultry. If the hens will not

eat enough of it in the form of a dry mash, feed some of it moist. In fact, the trend of feeding methods today seems to be towards a combination of dry and wet feeding.

A suggested ration:
Scratch feed:—Corn.
Mash:—Bran, 100 lbs., middlings, 100 lbs., beef scrap, 50 lbs., salt, 1 1-2 lbs.
Make the birds eat at least as much mash as corn. Don't change your ration suddenly and expect best results. The fowls must get accustomed to a new ration.

MR. NICHOLSON'S OPINION ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The Following Communication, Which Appeared in the April 3rd Issue of American Fancier and Stock Keeper, Boston, Mass., is Published Here by Request.

"In reply to yours asking me to give my opinion which was the best Barred Plymouth Rock cock, hen, cockerel and pullet that I have seen during the past show season, I would say, after carefully going over the different birds that I have seen during the past show season, I think the following are the best specimens that I have seen:

"Mr. E. B. Thompson's first prize New York cock. He was of one grand even color and of good type, not too big or coarse boned. Carried himself in grand show shape. Character of barring was good and straight-across. He stood "head and shoulders" above his teammates.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins' first prize Boston hen. There is no question but that she is not only the best hen out this year but the best since "Fluffy Ruffles". This hen is one even color from the top of her head to the end of her tail, and had the same color in her under-color as her surface, and barred to her skin in every section. Of a clean and distinct barring, being free from any kind of foreign color.

Mr. Bright's Boston cockerel. I think this cockerel is the best one out this season. He was of one grand, clean blue color, straight-across barring the whole length of the feather, being clean and distinct. Nice length of back and grand type. His breast barring is about as good as I have even seen on a male, being very fine, clean and distinct. He is a Plymouth Rock all over, and Mr. Bright is to be congratulated in coming back into the Barred Rock alley again with such a grand specimen, and we

hope to see him now continually showing in the future.

"Mr. Latham's first prize Boston pullet is the best pullet that I have seen out this season. She had size and had that Latham clean, distinct, snappy barring which his females are characterized with.

"There is one other pullet which I would like to mention in this article, that I gave 5th prize to at the Hagerstown show in October. She was then only a very small pullet and I could not award her above fifth, but the character of her barring, both in and out, was of that beautiful, clean, snappy color that one so very seldom runs across. I mentioned this pullet in my article on the Hagerstown Show and predicted a big future for her. I have heard since that she won first at Philadelphia. This pullet belonged to Mr. Meyers of Pennsylvania.

"Haldie Nicholson".

*** Twenty-five cents will secure for you a copy of "Reliable Poultry Remedies." Tells you symptoms of diseases and how to treat sick fowls ***

FERNBROOK FARM
White Wyandottes, Fawn Runners and Pekin Ducks win at Boston, 1915. Breeding Stock, Eggs Baby Chicks.
FERNBROOK FARM,
A. G. Douck, Mgr., 2222nd Road, Albany, N. Y.

Crown Bone Cutter
Cuts up scrap bones easily and quickly—no trouble. Feed your hens fresh cut green bone daily and get more eggs. Send for catalogue.
Best Made Lowest in Price
WILSON BROS., Box 304, Easton, Pa.

500 COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners EGGS after March 1st, \$5.00 per 15.
PROF. JOHN EVANS,
Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm,
CRANSTON, R. I.

Prairie State Portable Hover

Here is a quickly portable hover that has made good among thousands of critical buyers. Constructed of galvanized steel, light in weight, heavily insulated, economical in oil consumption. Adapted to any brooder house. A complete equipment at low cost. Built to satisfy the demand for a dependable—practical brooder. Price \$8.50. Write for Catalogue.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
202 MAIN STREET, HOMER CITY, PA.

DANISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
Denmark produces the highest grade of white eggs in the world. That is why we imported our foundation stock from Denmark.
Our stock has for many years been bred for size, health, vigor and the production of large white eggs.
If you want to increase the size, health and vigor of your flock, as well as the size and number of eggs, you can do so by buying hatching eggs from us.
Hatching Eggs, \$2.50 per Setting, \$10.00 per Hundred.
ARMSTRONG BROS., Box W, Lock Raven, Md.

BUFF WHITE ORPINGTONS BLUE BLACK BRUCECROFT INVINCIBLES

Bred in the best blood lines to produce a great exhibition and egg laying strain.
Our Madison Square Garden Winnings—1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd cockerel (4 entries). Eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Cockerels \$5.00 upwards. Pullets \$3.50 upwards. Write for catalogue and mating list.

BRUCECROFT POULTRY FARMS, The Home of Orpingtons, LYNBROOK, N. Y.

EGGS ARE HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 10TH
FROM ALL SPECIAL MATINGS. YOUR OPPORTUNITY. S. C. REDS
B. H. SCRANTON, Box W, RISING SUN, IND.

REPORT OF EGG LAYING CONTESTS AT MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

Some Interesting Experiments—"Swat the Rooster" and Improve the Quality of Summer Eggs. Entries For the Next Contest Are Coming In.

Owing to the great interest manifested in these contests, and because of the good they are doing and the interest they are creating, the Missouri State Poultry Board has decided to hold another Missouri National Egg Laying Contest to begin November first, 1915. We hope to have entries from all parts of Missouri, every state in the Union, and every foreign country. Many inquiries and entries are now coming in. An attractive set of rules and regulations governing the next contest is just off the press and will be mailed in a few days. Those desiring to enter pens should write for rules at once.

One very interesting experiment which is being tried in connection with egg production, is the different feeds. One pen of 20 hens is fed a normal or balanced ration, 1:4.5, the same as is fed in the contest. Another pen is fed a wide ration 1:15.8, which is lacking in protein which is the principal part of the albumen. Another pen is fed a narrow ration, 1:2.7 which is lacking in fat, which produces the yolks. Another pen is fed a ration lacking minerals, which produce the shell.

The first pen produced 896 eggs in Jan., Feb. and March.

The second pen produced 267 eggs in Jan., Feb. and March.

The third pen produced 160 eggs in Jan., Feb. and March.

The fourth pen produced 105 eggs in Jan., Feb. and March.

It will be noted that the balanced ration is by far the best, and that the absence of minerals is the poorest.

The principal lesson learned from this test is that the minerals are very important in the balancing of a feed ration. Many flocks are unprofitable because of a lack of shell-forming material. Ground oyster shell, crushed limestone

rock, or even chats from mines are good. These minerals are the cheapest part of the feed ration, yet are very important. Therefore, they should not be over-looked.

It is also interesting to note that the pen which did not have shell-forming material did not produce soft shelled eggs, which indicates that soft shelled eggs are produced from some other cause than the lack of shell-forming material.

"Swat the Rooster" on May 15th. The summer season is coming on and with it the question of the quality of summer eggs. All agree that the "Swat the Rooster" campaigns conducted in Missouri have done more than any other one thing to improve the quality of summer eggs. "Swat the Rooster" and sell infertile eggs is the right thing to do. The producer gets more for his eggs, the dealer can afford to handle them with less per cent profit and the consumer will have better eggs, which will increase the demand.

All great campaigns to benefit humanity have some negative results because of some people taking advantage of the situation for selfish motives. One of the undesirable effects is that both producer and dealer think because an egg is infertile that it will keep indefinitely under all conditions, and therefore treat it that way. The infertile eggs should be handled just as carefully and marketed just as often as the fertile ones. Then the consumer gets better eggs.

Infertile eggs from incubators should never be placed on market but boiled and fed to the baby chicks. It is the cheapest and best feed you can give them for the first week.

Valuable males which have proven themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks

of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore, kill, sell, or pen all male birds on May 15th.

At the time the males are marketed is a very good time to market the over-fat hens. They will not be profitable layers during the summer and the young stock will have more room.

The contests are both doing good work. The Missouri Contest composed of fifty pens of five hens each laid 5140 eggs in March, which is an average of 20½ eggs for every hen, both good and bad.

Of the twenty-one pens and hens mentioned in the honored list (16 pens and 5 hens) 7 pens and two hens are Plymouth Rocks. The Plymouth Rock breed is certainly holding its own in this contest.

Pen 37, R. C. Reds, won the cup for March, by laying 123 eggs. The five highest hens in the Missouri Contest for five months are as follows:

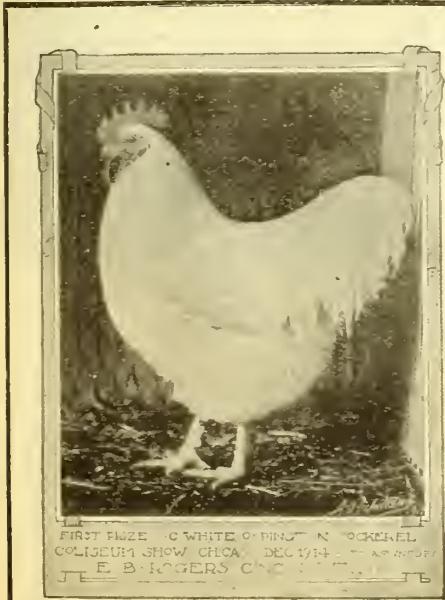
- Hen 4. Pen 4 S. C. White Leghorn119 eggs
- Hen 3. Pen 4 S. C. White Leghorn96 eggs
- Hen 4. Pen 38 White Plymouth Rock93 eggs
- Hen 1. Pen 40 Barred Plymouth Rock90 eggs
- Hen 4. Pen 49 Black Langshan..88 eggs

The ten highest pens for five months are as follows:

- Pen 34 Barred Plymouth Rocks.386 eggs
- Pen 40 Barred Plymouth Rocks.383 eggs
- Pen 38 White Plymouth Rocks.379 eggs
- Pen 4 S. C. White Leghorns..372 eggs
- Pen 26 Buff Wyandottes368 eggs
- Pen 47 Buff Orpingtons360 eggs
- Pen 14 S. C. White Leghorns..352 eggs
- Pen 24 White Wyandottes...351 eggs
- Pen 36 Buff Plymouth Rocks..350 eggs
- Pen 2 S. C. White Leghorns..336 eggs

The five highest pens for March are as follows:

- Pen 37 R. C. Reds.....123 eggs
- Pen 38 White Plymouth Rocks.119 eggs
- Pen 28 White Wyandottes...118 eggs
- Pen 34 Barred Plymouth Rocks.117 eggs
- Pen 40 Barred Plymouth Rocks.117 eggs



A Chance of a Life-time

To buy eggs from prize winning birds at \$5.00 per setting. Having completed my hatching this year I am offering eggs from the run of my six pens which were mated for my individual use, containing the prize winners and their ancestors of the leading shows of the world.

If You Want To Start Right

This is your opportunity to secure eggs at less than fifty per cent. of their actual value from the finest matings of

White and Blue Orpingtons

That I ever owned and my show record proves that I have produced some of the country's best. This is your opportunity. Write today.

E. B. ROGERS,

1360 W. Herschell Ave.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The National Contest.

The National Contest is composed of 79 pens of five hens each which were sent from many of the States in the United States as well as foreign countries.

The youngest contestant is Master Mark E. Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., who is seven years old. He owns the pen of Black Leghorns. It is the only pen of Black Leghorns we have ever had in the contests here, and they are making a very good record.

Pen 70 White Plymouth Rocks, from Kentucky, won the cup for March by laying 127 eggs.

The ten highest pens for five months are as follows:

- Pen 21 S. C. White Leghorns, England365 eggs
- Pen 75 R. I. Whites, Illinois..355 eggs
- Pen 43 White Orpingtons, Wisconsin346 eggs
- Pen 1 S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania341 eggs
- Pen 3 S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania318 eggs
- Pen 19 S. C. White Leghorns, England308 eggs
- Pen 61 Silver Wyandottes, Iowa... ..301 eggs
- Pen 74 S. C. Reds, Penn.....298 eggs
- Pen 52 Buff Orpingtons, Penn.297 eggs
- Pen 57 White Wyandottes, Eng.297 eggs

The five highest pens for March are as follows:

- Pen 70 White Plymouth Rocks, Kentucky127 eggs
- Pen 29 Black Leghorns, Ga....117 eggs

- Pen 75 Rhode Island Whites, Illinois117 eggs
- Pen 76 Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey117 eggs
- Pen 5 S. C. White Leghorns, Illinois115 eggs

The five highest hens for five months are as follows:

- Pen 43. Hen 277 White Orpington, Wisconsin110 eggs
- Pen 67. Hen 412 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois.....110 eggs
- Pen 71. Hen 438 White Plymouth Rocks, Texas 94 eggs
- Pen 75. Hen 473 Rhode Island White, Illinois.....94 eggs
- Pen 21. Hen 129 S. C. White Leghorns, England.....91 eggs

H. O. CHICK FEEDS

There is nothing more important in chick raising than the selection of the proper feed. There are many ways of feeding chicks, also many grains that are suitable, but all are not in a position to procure the grains and prepare their own feeds. Here is where a good, dependable, ready prepared chick feed comes in handy and from what we can learn the H. O. Steam-Cooked Chick Feed fills the bill in a satisfactory manner. This feed is an all grain ration made of carefully selected and wholesome grains, cracked to the proper size and steam-cooked. The steam-cooking process makes it easy to assimilate, and permits the delicate digestive organs of the chick to extract the full measure of nourishment. It comes in the same form as the dry cracked grains and appears to be a very desirable feed. H. O. Steam-Cooked Chick Feed has been on the market for many years and has made a host of friends. The H. O. Co., is however desirous of adding many new friends this season and to interest

you in a chick feed of quality they will send a generous sample with full information as to prices, etc., to all who will mention this magazine and state the variety of poultry they are interested in.

CHERRY LANE BUFF ORPINGTONS

Cherry Lane Farm, Oak Hill, W. Va., announce that owing to an unusually successful hatching season that they will now accept orders for eggs from their bred to lay Buff Orpingtons at \$2 per setting or \$12 per hundred. Their annual sale of breeders also brings some interesting bargains, fine females selling as low as \$1.50 each, and with each order for \$20 a male bird will be included free. We would advise all those interested in better egg production to write them for full particulars and we might add that it is well to bear in mind that these birds are all trap-nested, pedigreed stock. Just drop them a line explaining your wants and mention seeing their announcement in A. P. W.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Readers interested in Columbian Wyandottes that have not had a copy of Levi Ayres' mating list should send for one today. It describes Mr. Ayres' matings for this season and also gives his show record for the past few years.

As he will sell a portion of his breeders at half price after June first a copy of the mating list will enable you to make your selections and permit you to place your order at once for June delivery.

Mr. Ayres' Columbians have made a grand record in the show room and in addition excel as egg producers especially during cold weather when eggs are scarce and high in price. For those who desire an all around fowl there is no variety that will surpass the Columbian Wyandotte.



FIRST PRIZE HEN
BOSTON SHOW, JAN. 1915
BRED & OWNED BY DW YOUNG, MONROE, N.Y.

To appreciate truly genuine Leghorn type, there is nothing better to study than a true to life portrait of a fine mature hen—unless it be several portraits of the same individual in different poses. A bird can hardly be appreciated in the show pen. In the home yards is really the place to discover a fowl's finest carriage and beauty, although show-pen manners are what necessarily count in an exhibition. It is interesting to note that the right-hand view of this first prize winning S. C. White Leghorn hen portrays her in a pose nearest to the 1910 Standard and that the left-hand view reveals her in a pose that very nearly approaches that which has been adopted in the Standard that is now on the press. It illustrates how much can be accomplished in the pose of a symmetrical, well-trained show bird. In either pose she is quite symmetrical, although perhaps in the left-hand one (resembling the 1915 ideal) she appears more at ease. In the central pose she may appeal to those who would especially admire her for her full breast, substantial body and breadth of hips. She evidently has ample room for the organs of egg production. Her length of legs in this view reveal a style that is not found in types that are over dainty and too small. Altogether these three studies exhibit the very practical kind of generous laying hens that are profitable all the year around and are sensational as show fowis. In other words, she is a D. W. Young improved sort.—F. L. Sewell.

ABOUT EGGS FOR HATCHING

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued from page 496)

which credit should be given to the owner of each such strain—to the man or woman who has built it up by wise and careful selection.

On account of neglect by foremost breeders, the size and weight of Barred Rock eggs appear to have gone backward somewhat, as compared with the eggs laid by White Plymouth Rocks. There is no inherent reason or "breed reason" why White Rocks should lay larger eggs than Barred Rocks, but during the last five to ten years they appear to have averaged to do so. Here also there are exceptions to the rule—as proved by this or that particular strain.

Orpingtons as a breed should lay eggs averaging twenty-five to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen, and the same is true of the Minorcas. We are aiming here to give moderate averages—neither below normal nor above normal. Anconas not only are prolific layers, if bred to that purpose, but they lay good-sized eggs—eggs that average in size and weight between those of Leghorns and the Minorcas, the latter being a larger breed. Probably when the "Market Poultry and Egg Standard", which is to be published soon by the American Poultry Association, is ready for distribution, we shall be told what standard shape, standard size and standard weights are to be for all the popular varieties.

The building-up or establishing of a strain of pure-bred fowls is of the highest importance, in the interests of successful fancier-breeder, also in the interests of their customers. To buy birds or hatching eggs here, there or elsewhere, and to thus mix half a dozen or more strains, IS FATAL, as a rule, to prolific egg-yield, to the production of large or heavy-weight eggs and to the winning of highest honors at poultry shows where the American Standard of Perfection is the guide to placing the awards.

Accompanying this article are photographs of actual eggs laid by standard-bred fowls of different popular varieties during the month of March, 1915. These eggs illustrate the points discussed briefly or merely touched on in this article. No doubt many opinions exist regarding such points. Letters or contributions dealing with these interesting and important questions will be welcomed by A. P. W. Tell us in each case if your letter or article is meant for publication.

Shipping On Agreed Dates

Another question in connection with the sale and purchase of eggs, eggs for hatching that causes disputes and hard feelings, is in making late shipments. Quite often the buyer specifies the date or dates on which he wants his eggs shipped. May be he has an incubator that will be ready for the eggs at the time stated or perhaps he has other reasons that to him seem to be important.

When these customers are disappointed, as too often happens, they are at a loss to know what to do. To accept the eggs may cause them inconvenience or loss, far beyond their idea of what is right and fair.

In all such cases some basis of compromise should be reached, whenever possible. The shipper has important values at stake; so has the purchaser. But if a compromise cannot be agreed on, what then? Questions of this kind frequently are "put up" to the editors of poultry journals and quite often they, too, are at a loss to know what to advise.

Following are two cases of the kind mentioned, as referred lately to the editor of A. P. W. by a prominent display advertiser, together with the best reply we were able to give him, in the circumstances:

"March 26, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

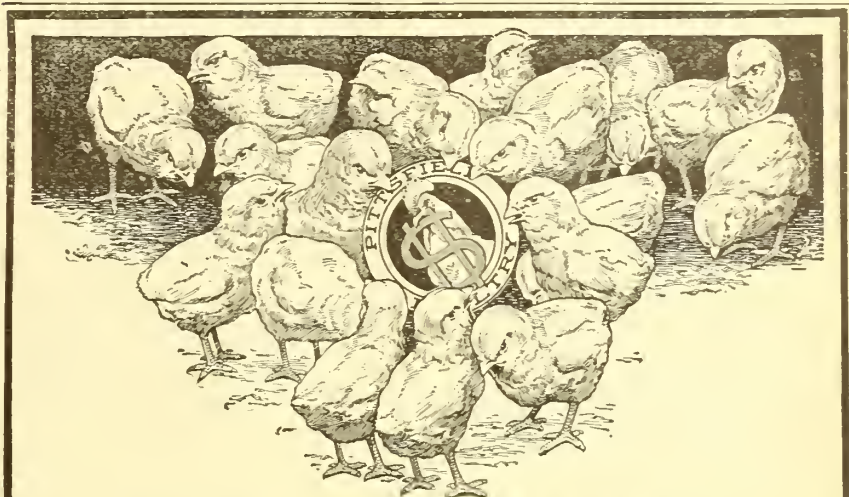
"I would like very much to have you

give me the desired information with reference to the enclosed, which came in my mail this morning.

"I shipped to _____, a setting of eggs. Delivered them to the express company on the night of the 16th; received a letter from him on the evening of the 17th to cancel his order. Now he has refused to accept them. What would you do in a matter of this kind?"

"The man at _____, refused his eggs because he claims them to be small. These eggs come from the very best birds I have, and do you think this man's actions in this matter are justifiable, and what would you do if you were in my place?"

"It is a positive fact that my yards are now so full of snow that my chickens cannot get out and therefore egg shipments have been delayed as a result."



These Pure-Bred Chicks Cost No More Than Others

This is the ideal month for buying day-old chicks. Beginners in the poultry business can be sure of pure-bred stock at low prices when they buy Pittsfield stock. There's no costly experimenting when husky, healthy Pittsfield chicks from pure-bred, heavy-laying parents are purchased. Expert poultry raisers seeking an improved strain should purchase Pittsfield stock.

Consider the low prices of these always-reliable money-makers: 100 chicks, \$18; 50 chicks, \$10; 25 chicks, \$5. Our tremendous hatching capacity—one million chicks per year—alone makes possible these remarkably low prices.

Barred Rock **PITTSFIELD** S. C. W. Leghorn
White Rock **Day-Old Chicks** R. I. Red

Four different breeds—all pure bred—each separately raised.

Send in your reserve order now—safe delivery guaranteed. You need not send money with your reserve order—just tell us how many chicks you'll want, what kind and when.

Shipments are filled in the order received. Better act now and avoid disappointment. With every shipment we send a folder giving expert advice on the handling of poultry from babyhood to maturity.

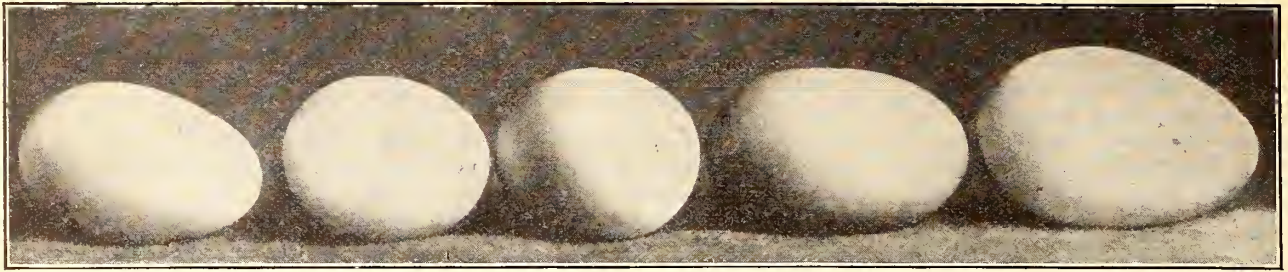
Eight-Weeks-Old Chicks. Let us know the number you'll want. We will make a tempting price. Pullets and cockerels graded as you wish.

Four-Weeks-Old Chicks. For those unequipped to handle day-old chicks. The fine start given these birds insures your success.

Exhibition Birds and Eggs. Let us quote you some very attractive prices in these lines.

Send for free book, "Money Making Poultry"

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO., 276 Main Street, Skowhegan, Me.



SHOULD EGGS LIKE THESE BE SOLD FOR HATCHING PURPOSES?

The five eggs here illustrated are at least "under suspicion". The two end eggs are long ones; the second and third eggs from the left-hand are short as compared with a normal-shaped egg, and the dark-colored one, fourth from the left, is not only ill-shaped, but has a ridge around it near the middle with a depression between this ridge and the right-hand end of the egg as shown in picture. No doubt a majority of these eggs, if well fertilized, will hatch. However, to sell them for that purpose at high prices is to invite dissatisfaction. If used at all for hatching purposes, it will be better to incubate them at home.

First Letter in Question

"March 15, 1915.

"Dear Sir:—

"After writing you twice, asking you to forward my order of eggs, at the same time informing you that I was holding other eggs waiting your shipment, I think I have been reasonable in the allowance of time, and as my eggs are not improving with age, I was compelled to start my hatch, and as I have no facilities to handle several ages of chicks you will please cancel my order and refund the money.

"Yours truly,

Second Letter in Question

"3-21-15.

"Dear Sir:—

"Eggs were received yesterday, and I wanted to let them settle twenty-four hours and set them today, but after I opened them up and found half of them under-size, I'm shipping them right back.

"I wrote you to please not send me any under-size eggs as I've found from experience chicks of course are very small and delicate and hard to raise, and if you do raise them, they are always under-size, and their eggs the same way.

"I would not give you 25 cents a dozen for such eggs, and another thing, you were to ship when ordered, and I ordered the 1st of February, and after you didn't, wrote you again and you were to ship the 1st of March, and now I get them March 20th.

"One or two small eggs at such a price would have been harmful enough, but when half of them are, it is too much. I've made a little mark on the under side of all the small ones. I never set such eggs under a hen. Often put them in an incubator to help fill up.

"Please return my check right away.

"Yours very truly,

Reply by Editor

"Buffalo, N. Y., March 30, 1915.

"My dear Mr. _____:

"Replying to yours of the 26th inst., have read the letters of _____, of date the 15th inst., and letter of _____, of date the 21st inst., both of which letters are returned to you herewith.

"Referring to the case of Mr. _____ you do not state on what date these eggs were to have been shipped, as per his order, nor does he supply this information. In his letter to you he says that he wrote you twice, asking you to forward the eggs, at the same time informing you that he was holding other eggs, awaiting those you were to send him.

Matter of Late Shipments

"If you were late in shipping these eggs, as regards the date on which they were to be shipped, as specified in Mr. _____ original order, as accepted by you, and if you did not write him about the matter and tell him what he could depend upon; in your best judgment, then it seems to me that your only course is to refund his money, provided you cannot persuade him to accept the eggs at a reduced price,

thus offsetting his inconvenience in handling them. That would have been one way to try to effect a compromise, in your mutual interests. Should judge that it is now too late to do this.

"An order, if accepted with a shipping date in it, amounts to a contract. Other lines of business suffer the annoyance and losses in cases of this kind, that poultrymen do. For example have known of many incubator orders that were refused because the goods could not be shipped on dates specified. Know of two carload shipments of incubators, brooders, etc., that were refused this season on that account—one to the Pacific Coast, the other to Maryland. In cases of this kind there is nothing to do, so far as I know, except to try to effect some form of compromise. In the case of one of the carloads of incubators here mentioned, the goods had been on the road three or four days before the order to cancel was received. However, they were shipped about three weeks late, therefore the car had to be diverted to another point, at considerable loss to the shippers.

"A safe rule in the matter of egg shipments might be for a poultryman to specify, at the time of accepting orders, that 'if these eggs cannot be shipped on the date requested, I reserve the right to ship them one week later, two weeks later', etc., as the poultryman might decide would be fair and mutually satisfactory.

"Regarding the case of Mr. _____, here we again have to deal with the question of late shipments. I note that he states that you were to ship when ordered and I ordered the 1st of Feb-

BUFF WYANDOTTES BOSTON WINNERS

Best winter egg record at Storrs Egg Contest 1914-15. Reduced prices May 1st.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS.

Your Prize Winners Your Egg Layers

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS

are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. The Utmost in Poultry Feeds. Send for circular and price list.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.



At Half Price Now CAMPINES

The most economical and prolific fowl. All prize stock, produce only pure white eggs. Awarded 203 prizes during the past season.

Hatch Guaranteed Eggs per 15, \$1.80, \$3.50, \$5.00. Birds \$2.50 up.

THE MARTLING HENNERY, P. O. Box 186-H, RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN

White Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks

May Chicks live well and do well. Order now. Price \$15.00 for 100.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D. Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

10c Down Goes the Price of Baby Chicks 12c

JUST THINK OF BUYING THE HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS AT THESE PRICES!

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

To keep our big plant running at full capacity we are going to divide the prices with you during May, June, July. Until June 10th, instead of charging \$15.00 per 100 we are reducing our prices to \$12.00 per 100, and still less by the 1000. After June 10th our prices will be only 10 cents.

Get your order booked at once and raise all the Everlay Farm Leghorns you can this year. This is a strain of birds that have been bred for years to produce the first quality eggs and lots of them. Our strain is also a straight American strain that will average larger than the general run of Leghorns. We use hundreds trap-nests on our farm, and have bred only from the best for years.

Here are our prices until June 10th Here are our prices after June 10th

25 Chicks \$3.50,	100 Chicks \$ 12.00	25 Chicks \$3.00,	100 Chicks \$ 10.00
50 Chicks \$6.50,	1000 Chicks \$115.00	50 Chicks \$5.50,	1000 Chicks \$100.00

90 per cent. of our customers raise 90 per cent. or more of the chicks we ship.

2000 Ten Weeks Old Pullets For Sale

Send for our 96 page catalogue, the best Leghorn catalogue out this year.

THE EVERLAY FARM Box 240-G Methuen, Mass.

ruary and after you didn't, wrote you again and you were to ship 1st of March and now I get them March 20th', etc. Here was a delay of more than six weeks and if Mr. _____ specified in his order, as accepted by you, that the eggs were to be shipped February 1st, then on this ground, regardless of the size or shape of the eggs, he would have the right to cancel the order, but he should have done it by letter or telegram before you made shipment, something that he could have done in March, in view of the fact that twenty days of this month elapsed before he received the eggs.

Question of Small Eggs

"But Mr. _____'s complaint and his refusal to accept the eggs you shipped him is based not on late shipment, of which he complains, but on the small size of about fifty per cent. of the eggs you furnished him, as per his letter to you of March 21st. My experience has been that it is never safe to ship under-sized eggs to a customer who pays a comparatively high price for hatching eggs, even though these eggs are laid by the best hens in a flock or breeding pen. Almost invariably the sending out of eggs of this kind not only creates dissatisfaction, but they cause the average purchaser to believe that the breeding stock is not right. They feel that well-bred stock, representing an established strain, ought not produce under-sized or unshapely eggs. No doubt this is true to an extent, although my experience has been that excellent hens as to show points, also superior hens as to high egg records, frequently lay under-sized or unshapely eggs.

"On account of this natural and inherent defectiveness in the eggs of numerous special hens of show quality, also of high egg records, it is not considered safe to offer for sale these special eggs, as laid by certain, specified hens. To do so may mean numerous dissatisfied customers and every reasonable effort should be made to avoid dissatisfaction on the part of anxiously sought-for customers who trust us with their valued orders.

"It is, I think, fair to allow that purchasers of hatching eggs at high prices have the right to expect normal-sized, shapely eggs. It is fair also to conclude that buyers of hatching eggs should not be expected to accept under-sized or unshapely eggs in cases where eggs are to be used for hatching and breeding purposes. The loss of under-sized and unshapely eggs, therefore, should be taken into consideration by the poultryman and his prices for hatching eggs from any given pen or flock should be fixed accordingly.

"Just how small an egg can be as compared with a normal-sized egg, and still be suitable for hatching purposes, where the intention is to reproduce high-class stock, is an unsettled question, so far as my knowledge goes. Here we have to consider two kinds of eggs that are under suspicion, so to speak; first, the under-sized kind as complained of by Mr. _____; second, unshapely eggs, also eggs that are too large as compared with the normal size for the breed and variety.

"Undoubtedly careful poultrymen should make it a practice to send out for hatching purposes, at high prices, only normal-sized, well-shaped eggs. If eggs other than these are to be used for hatching, they should be retained by the breeder. Often it will be found, as I believe, that these eggs, provided they do not depart too far from the normal, will hatch all right, comparatively speaking, and the chicks as a rule will turn out to be as good as chicks hatched from normal eggs, of ideal shape. Nevertheless, as above stated, it is not a safe nor satisfactory plan to ship out eggs of this kind to the average buyer.

Unavoidable Disadvantages

"These two cases, Mr. _____, represent some of the apparently unavoidable disadvantages of conducting the standard-bred poultry business. In all such cases some satisfactory form of compromise needs to be reached, otherwise the seller will have to suffer loss, provided he has not met the dates

specified in orders or has not found a method of selecting eggs that give general satisfaction. All businesses, I should judge, are subject to certain disadvantages; if this were not so it would be much easier to make money and give universal satisfaction.

"A rule that appears to govern in the standard-bred poultry business, so far as my knowledge of it goes, in connection with leading advertisers, extending back over a period of twenty years, is to find a way to satisfy practically every customer, unless there is positive evidence of crookedness or dishonesty on the part of an occasional customer. Sometimes this happens, but I believe such cases to be infrequent".

WHITE CORNISH FOWL.

We recommend that all readers who wish to gain a more complete knowledge of the White Cornish fowl send to Mountsville Farms, Mountville, Va., for a copy of the free catalogue that is being circulated by them. This booklet gives an historical sketch of the White Cornish, tells of their value as table fowl, bred pure or as crosses with other breeds and also gives some surprising facts concerning their egg producing qualities. There appears to be a big field for this variety and an unusual opportunity for those who wish something distinctive to take them up and make them a profitable and popular breed. The rush and clamor for new varieties has kept many a worthy breed in the background, but it is our prophecy that as soon as the poultry public begins to recognize the value of this deserving breed that they will displace many of the new and less valuable varieties which at their best are only a fad. Send today for this book, it may describe just the breed you have been looking for. In doing so, don't forget to mention A. P. W.

*** How to feed and care for baby chicks is told in a comprehensive manner in the "Chick Book." Fifty cents secures a copy ***

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM BREEDING SEASON END SALE.

S. C. R. I. Reds, White Rocks, and White Wyandottes. For the balance of the season we shall sell eggs from our Top Notch pens at only \$5.00 per 15. Standard matings, \$3.00 per 15. We have nearly all our chicks for this season hatched and must make room for our young growing stock. We offer extra good values in pure blooded, stock either breed in mated pairs, trios and pens, with delivery anytime after May 10th. Order a mated pen at once and you get a months good breeding from them for this seasons chicks. Our prices, mated pairs \$5.00 to \$20.00. Mates trios \$7.50 to \$35.00. Mated pens \$12.00 to \$50.00. Order now and get the cream of our sale. Remember first come, first served. Send for catalogue. Utility department, eggs \$7.50 per 100, \$1.50 per 15. Day old chicks \$15.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 25.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM W. H. Saart, Prop., W. H. Withington, Mgr. FOXBORO, MASS.

CHAMPION COCK AND DISPLAY

AT BOSTON 1915

In the largest and strongest classes of Reds ever shown, our Reds add to their laurels by winning as follows:

IN ROSE COMBS

1st and Champion Cock, Shape, and Color Specials, 2nd Cock, 3rd Hen, 3rd and 5th Cockerel, 3rd Pen, DISPLAY FOR THE SECOND TIME

IN SINGLE COMBS

1st Cock, 3rd Hen, 1st Pullet, Color Special, and 4th Pen

In Addition to Our Clean Sweep at Providence EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE BEST PENS IN AMERICA.

HALF PRICE (Above Utility) After June 1st.

SEND STAMP FOR MATING LIST.

RED FEATHER FARM

F. W. C. ALMY, Proprietor,

Box 67, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.



FELLOWS' BUFF WYANDOTTES

E. B. Fellows, Scottsville, N. Y., is among the oldest Buff Wyandotte fanciers in the state, having taken them up many years ago when solid buff birds were an unknown quantity. It is however different today and birds of sound color are quite common. Mr. Fellows believes in showing his birds and seldom fails to bring home a goodly share of the blue ribbons. This past season he sent to Cleveland, Ohio, and was awarded 1st hen, 2nd pen, 3rd pullet, 10th cockerel, four regular prizes on six entries, which is a fine record when it is considered that this was the National meeting of the Buff Wyandotte club and strong classes prevailed. He is still selling eggs and will have some breeding stock for disposal. Interested readers should write him their wants and in doing so mention A. P. W.

*** A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Earn a dollar by sending your order for magazines to us ***

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

W. A. HENDRICKSON, 45 Hoston Ave., Milton, Mass.

Mr. H. Armstrong Roberts of Beverley, N. J., says:—My flocks, old and young alike are in the pink of condition which means heavy egg yield, fertility and vitality. They are all fed a mash containing

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

Send for 32 page booklet telling more about Mustard and its relation to poultry and egg production.

The R. T. French Company, Dept. B, Rochester, N. Y.

FERTILITY

The Magic Egg Tester will show the infertile eggs BEFORE incubation. Price \$2.00 each. Buy of your dealer or of us. Fully guaranteed. By mail on receipt of price, or write first for circular and facts.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLING STANDARD - BRED FOWLS ON APPROVAL

By Editor—Part I.

(Continued from page 502)

to buyer are paid by the latter. Here we are considering, therefore, only the question of who ought to pay the return express charges in case the birds are not what the buyer hoped to get or do not possess such quality as he believes he can use to advantage, at the price he is to pay if he retains them.

Should be Part of the Agreement

This is not so much a question of theory as it is a matter of agreement. If the seller specifies and the buyer agrees to pay the return charges, in case he elects to send the birds back, that of course settles it; but there should be an agreement on this point, in the interests of both parties, and it is a matter that should be settled before the money passes and the birds are shipped.

Two further elements enter into the problem at this point:

First, suppose that a highly valuable fowl (or several of them in a shipment), should reach the would-be buyer in a serious condition as to health, or was dead, what then?

Second, suppose that a pen of fowls, as shipped on approval, are started back in good condition and that on their arrival home several of them are found to be in bad health or are dead, who is to stand this loss?

With reference to "outgoing" shipments, the risk rests with the shipper and the express company, as a rule. The shipper ought to select only such birds as are in vigorous health and he should take all due pains to make sure that they are delivered into the hands of the express company in first-class condition, including the use of a properly-built, substantial coop that will give them the necessary protection from exposure to cold, etc. Then if the birds reach destination in truly bad condition and if negligence can be proved on the part of agents or servants of the express company, damages can be claimed from the company, PROVIDED the man or woman to whom the birds were shipped declines to accept them on account of injury to, or the death of, one or more of the birds enroute.

Fortunately, adult fowls in probably nineteen cases out of every twenty go through safely, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of choice fowls intended for exhibition and breeding purposes are shipped during the fall, winter and early spring, when the weather is severe and changeable. If this were not true the shipment of choice specimens over long distances would be a serious stumbling block in the progress of poultry culture. Such, however, is not the case with adult fowls, although the trade in day-old or "baby chicks" continues to suffer quite severely in this connection.

Seller "On Approval" Assumes Risk

In regard to adult fowls shipped on approval which are returned to the owner as not being satisfactory, it is understood that the man who ships the birds "subject to approval" has assumed the risk of a safe journey both ways, in all cases where the birds are not removed from the express office by the man or

woman who ordered them on approval. The only redress the seller can have in these cases, is to get after the express company and in this effort he is entitled to every form of help the buyer can give him, on personal knowledge, in connection with particular shipments.

Our big express companies are responsible financially and in cases of accident or "proved" gross negligence on the part of their employes, servants, etc., they usually will do the right thing, especially so if they value the patronage of the shipper; but the accident has to be proved, also the "gross" negligence. None of the big express companies passes out any money in matters of this kind, unless it has to, or unless it believes that it is to its advantage to do so, for business reasons or otherwise.

Therefore every reasonable precaution should be taken in each case at both ends of the line, with the intention of being prepared to "prove up" gross negligence, or the results of an accident, if the need to do so should arise. On the part of the seller this is done by reliable witnesses, by signing papers properly and by retaining your express receipts. The buyer, in his turn, should invariably refuse to accept delivery of birds and to receipt

for and pay express charges thereon, unless the fowls are delivered to him alive and in good condition as to general health.

The Would-be Buyer Should "Play Fair"

Buyers of choice fowls have their own duty to perform in "playing fair" with the seller. This duty, for example, consists in respecting and helping to protect the rights of the seller, while at the same time they are looking after their own rights. Therefore if the express company fails to do what it is paid to do, the result being a loss of health on the part of valuable fowls or the death of such fowls, both the buyer and the seller should join vigorously in trying to locate the blame and to enable the actual owner of the birds at the time of injury or death to recover just damages.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Get our special prices for eggs for hatching, baby chicks, 10 weeks old pullets and breeders. We can furnish quality and guarantee satisfaction. **N. V. FOGG, Box W, MOUNT STERLING, KY.**



Old Trusty Incubator
Still Less than \$10
600,000 in use. Write for free book.
M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, - - Nebraska



"PREMIER" PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

THE INTERNATIONAL WINNERS

May is the safest month in the year for hatching prize winning chicks. Send for beautifully illustrated Partridge Wyandotte Book, Eggs \$5.00 per setting of 15.

SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Mgr. Poultry Dept., GLENDALE, OHIO



Baby Chicks

are so easy to raise if given proper food, proper drink and proper warmth. They grow and thrive and soon reach profitable maturity.

But, in too many cases the chicks get mostly grain food (perhaps musty) and few vegetables; the water pans get filthy; the droppings mix with the food; they drink too much water; they are allowed to become over-heated or chilled during long periods of time.

The one invariable result is bowel trouble, which is, at first, merely an indication of something wrong,—something that should be located and removed. The one satisfactory remedy is *Germozone*. If given regularly two or three times a week such troubles are prevented unless conditions are very bad.

Germozone in the drinking water keeps the water and the vessels purified and sanitary; counteracts, in the crop, any musty or spoiled food, droppings, disease germs, etc.; the chicks do not drink so much; bad results from occasional excess warmth and chill are nipped in the bud.

Germozone is 17 years old in the poultry world. It has saved millions of chicks and fowls. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

4 oz. bottle (trial) 25c

12 oz. bottle (standard) 50c

Tablet form, mailable, 50c per pkg. of 60 tablets, postpaid.

32 oz. bottle (farm size) \$1.00

Gallon bottle (128 ounces) \$3.00

Sold by most Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers. One-dollar and three-dollar sizes delivered from Omaha prepaid to any express office in U. S. Sample and book free by mail on request.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 18, Omaha, Nebraska
Manufacturers Lee's Lice Killer, Lee's Egg Maker, Mandy Lee Incubator, etc.

It is to be regretted that buyers of standard-bred fowl too often are lacking in business experience, such as would enable them to write out definite orders for the fowls they want, specifying clearly what these fowls shall be, when they are to be shipped, on what terms, etc. In a majority of cases where dissatisfaction exists it can be traced to misunderstandings that could have been avoided by the buyer if he or she had specified more definitely what was wanted, when shipment was to be made, etc.

To avoid this trouble and dissatisfaction, the seller himself invariably should try to have a full and plain understanding with the buyer, even if the buyer is not clear and definite in the order he or she entrusts to the seller. This certainly is self-evident in every case where high-priced, valuable fowls are to be shipped "on approval". The sale, in all such cases, is not completed until the birds have been accepted; therefore the seller has even a greater interest than the buyer in making doubly sure that the essential points to the bargain or sale-agreement are understood alike by both parties.

Failure to take due pains in such cases may cause the seller to lose one or more valuable fowls by death enroute, or to have the health of some of his choicest specimens greatly impaired. As the party to the deal who has the most at stake, he should never ship high-priced fowls on approval unless he has good reason to believe, first, that the man or woman to whom he is making the shipment is responsible, financially and otherwise; second, that the prospective buyer has the necessary knowledge to appreciate good quality in standard-bred fowls, on personal inspection.

Catalogue "Terms" Not Enough

Nor is it safe for the seller to rely on the "terms" stated in his catalogue or other printed matter. To do so is for him to assume that the buyer has read and fully digested his catalogue or other printed matter and that he is willing to be bound by the terms published therein. Often the buyer will not have seen these terms, or he may not have them in mind at the time of writing out and forwarding the order. Therefore, where considerable sums of money are at stake and the desire is to "give personal satisfaction", each trade or deal should "stand on its own bottom", so to speak, irrespective of what may or may not be printed in catalogues, circulars, etc.

It is here made plain that shipping choice standard-bred fowls—chickens, turkeys, ducks or geese—"on approval" is not a simple matter that can be handled in slipshod fashion, provided general satisfaction is to result and the fancier-breeder is to build up a large and profitable business on that sound basis. All due pains should be taken in every case by breeders and sellers of valuable standard-bred fowl to make quite sure that the buyer who has asked to have the birds sent on approval is not only responsible, but also is well informed on the actual qualities and current defects in fowls that are rated as being "among the best obtainable."

The buyer, on his or her part, should clearly understand that the "perfect fowl" has not yet been produced, not by considerable! To look into the American

Standard of Perfection and view there the "idealized" male and female fowls and then to copy out, perhaps word for word, the description of these fowls and to expect to be able to buy them anywhere, of any one, at any price, is to seek to accomplish the impossible.

Fowls as good as that do not yet exist. In numerous cases they approach it, as we know from personal knowledge, but for every such extra choice bird that exists, literally thousands of others of somewhat inferior quality are valued very highly for both breeding and exhibition purposes—birds that are not perfect, that are not "ideal", but that nevertheless are worth from ten dollars to several hundred dollars each on account of their true value, comparatively speaking, as attractive, potential "breeders", with long years of intelligent and skillful selection back of them.

AS BEFORE STATED, PART II OF THIS SERIES IS TO TREAT OF THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF SELLING STANDARD-BRED FOWLS THAT ARE GUARANTEED TO WIN PRIZES AT POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

FOUR HUNDRED WHITE ROCK CHICKS.

We are always pleased to note the success of our advertisers, and take this opportunity to advise our readers that Theo. L. Poole, the White Rock specialist of Dewitt, N. Y., has had a most successful hatching season. Under date of April 10th, Mr. Poole writes: "When I tell you that I have over four hundred husky, vigorous chicks, you will understand that I am busy". Well four hundred chicks can keep a man quite busy we agree, and we trust that later on Mr.

Poole will be fully as busy caring for orders for first class cockerels and pullets as he no doubt is in caring for the chicks. Many of these chicks should be ready for the early shows, so we suggest that readers paste this in their hat and remember Mr. Poole's next fall.

CUT IN PRICE OF BABY CHICKS.

The Everlay Farm, Methuen, Mass., the pioneer Leghorn Farm of New England, has decided to make a reduction in the prices of baby chicks for May, June and July delivery. Full particulars of this cut in prices may be had by referring to their announcement on page 530 of this issue. Attention is also called to the fact that they have 2,000 ten weeks old pullets for sale. The Everlay strain are bred to lay and are large, vigorous birds of true Leghorn characteristics. To gain a better idea of these birds we suggest that you send for a copy of the handsome 96 page catalogue that is sent free to those interested in Leghorns of the better sort. When writing it will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.

WARSAW COOPING CO.



Manufacturers of Exhibition Poultry and Pigeon Coops of latest improved design. We make a specialty of cooping Poultry Shows, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

WARSAW COOPING CO., WARSAW, N. Y.

WHITE CORNISH	UTILITY AND EXHIBITION
	GOOD LAYERS AND LARGE BIRDS
	Eggs \$3.00 Per 15 Eleven Guaranteed Fertile
	Replacement Free Free Catalogue
MOUNTSVILLE FARMS,	Elm Road, MOUNTSVILLE, VA.

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL, R. No. 6, GREENWICH, N. Y.

Young's Strain S. C. White Leghorns

HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS.



My winnings at the World's two greatest shows for 1915 were as follows:

At Madison Square Garden	Boston
3 firsts	5 firsts
3 seconds	3 seconds
4 thirds	4 thirds
2 fourths	3 fourths
2 fifths	3 fifths

My strain has been bred in line since 1853 for size and egg production, and the show birds have simply been chosen from the layers. There is no breed of birds on earth that breed so true.

They have been winning blue ribbons from coast to coast since the beginning of Poultry Shows in U. S. and today are winning 97 per cent. of the blue ribbons in the U. S. and Canada.

You can do the same for very little money, by purchasing eggs now. Owing to the country-wide depression in general business I am going to sell my eggs at half price, after May 1st, instead of June 1st. Mating list free.

Address, **D. W. YOUNG, Monroe, N. Y.**

FOUR METHODS OF SELECTING PROLIFIC LAYERS

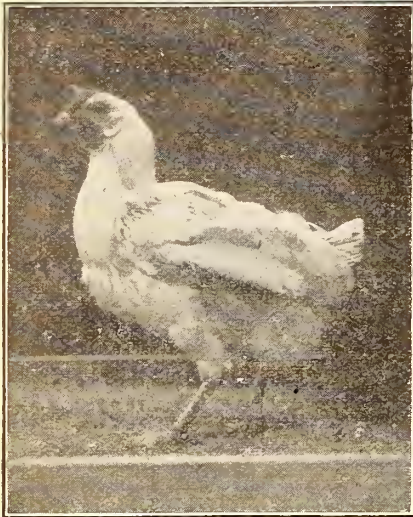
By O. B. Kent

Instructor, Poultry Department, New York State College of Agriculture

(Continued from page 499)

The color of the shanks was graded in the same manner. Those birds having practically no yellow color present in their shanks were put in grade one. Those having golden yellow shanks were put in grade five. The intermediate degrees of yellow were numbered two, three and four.

The texture of the comb was graded in exactly the same way. Grade one being a soft and pliable comb and grade



Hen No. 61 in heavy molt, November 28, 1906. Observe the old primary and secondary feathers unshined, while the new body and tail feathers are partially developed and the neck feathers well grown. Record 213 eggs in 261 days, Jan. 24-Oct. 12, 1906.

five being a hard and stiff comb. Numbers two, three and four were the intermediate grades. The accompanying table No. 1 shows how the factors were graded and gives an idea how reliable each of the three methods are.

The following correlation table shows how closely the factors agree. The coefficient of correlation is .605+.021 showing that there is a very strong correlation between a combination of the three factors and egg production. A study of the correlation table shows that very few individuals which scored 6 or less failed to lay more than 120 eggs and that there are comparatively few individuals which scored more than 9 that laid over 100 eggs.

Table I

Time of Molt, Color of Shank and Texture of Comb as Indications of Egg Production.

The First Ten Hens of Pen 27					
Bird No.	Time of Molt	Color of Shanks	Texture of Comb	Total	Egg Production
3154	1	1	1	3	173
3157	1	1	1	3	224
3158	3	2	5	10	92
3159	1	1	1	3	177
3162	3	1	5	9	119
3163	1	2	1	4	187
3164	2	1	3	6	155
3175	1	1	1	3	257
3176	4	2	2	8	121
3191	4	2	3	9	106

This shows that it is readily possible to go through a flock of White Leghorn hens about October 1st and tell very closely the hens that have been high producers and those that have been poor producers. A similar correlation table for the second year gives practically the same results.

Color of Ear Lobe

Very recently it was discovered at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn., and reported in an address before a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Blakeslee of that station, that those birds that normally have a considerable amount of yellow pigment in their ear lobes before they begin to lay will lay this yellow color out.

For instance, a White Leghorn pullet, before it lays its first egg, will have a bright yellow ear lobe, but after laying its ear lobes will become white. There are some strains of show birds which have been bred for white ear lobes that will apparently not bleach out when the bird lays. However, such strains normally have light colored shanks. After a bird has stopped laying the yellow color will come back into the ear lobes. With White Leghorns, which in most utility strains have bright yellow shanks and hence considerable yellow in the ear

lobe, we can tell very closely when a bird begins to lay by simply looking at the ear lobes.

It has been shown by this Experiment Station and others that those birds that begin to lay early, if they were hatched at the same time, will normally lay the most eggs in the course of a year since they have a longer time in which to lay. However, the bird should not begin to lay until cool weather, that is, generally

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win.

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds, breeding stock or eggs at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.

F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY

FOUR IN ONE

VITALIZER, SHELL MAKER, TISSUE BUILDER, HEALTH TOXINE

Used by over 80,000 Poultry Raisers Over One Million Bags sold in 1914. 300 lbs. for One Dollar

Send for Samples and Analysis,
ARTHUR W. BISHOP, PATERSON, N. J.

RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

BRED TO WIN AND LAY
Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT

Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.
SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL, MY MOTTO.

H. G. RICHARDSON,

ETRA, N. J.

CAMPINES

INTERESTING CIRCULAR FREE
Write Me

DR. J. H. PRUDHOMME

THURMONT, MD.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Highest grade utility stock, finest exhibition stock. Cockerels for sale \$3.00 and up. Eggs from very fine pens \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. Baby chicks in season. Send for mating list,

THEO. L. POOLE.

Box F,

DEWITT, N. Y.

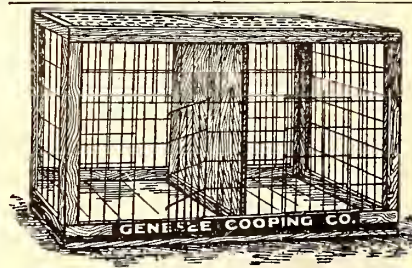
JAVAS

MOTTLED AND BLACK. I won four firsts and one second on five entries at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, where there were 14 Javas exhibited.

SETH W. MORTON,

Albany, N. Y.

MEMBER AMERICAN JAVA ASSOCIATION.



ATTENTION! SHOW SECRETARIES

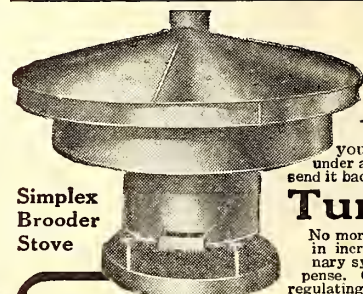
Write for illustration showing Genesee System of all metal sanitary cooping.

Good second hand coops for sale.

Cooping shows on rental our specialty.

GENESEE COOPING COMPANY

Geo. W. Webb, Mgr., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Simplex Brooder Stove

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days Free!

Use this wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Try the stove under all conditions. Then, at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted, send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge.

Turns Losses To Profits

No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. Pays for itself in increased profits. Raises 20 to 50 per cent more chicks than with ordinary systems. And at 1-5 the cost, 1-10 the work and 1-4 the operating expense. One stove broods 1,500 chicks successfully. Also small sizes. Self-regulating, even temperature. Simple construction. Try it 30 days, free.

Free Brooder Book

Write today for valuable brooder hook and catalog. Tells how to "Increase Your Profits by Decreasing Mortality." Tells how to save chicks you have been losing each year through disease and faulty brooding. How to make more money. Also catalog and details of 30-day free trial offer. No obligations. Write NOW!

SIMPLEX BROODER STOVE COMPANY, 3825 Fourth Street. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

some time in October or November. If they begin laying in July or August they will usually molt before winter. With the strain of birds that we have at this Station a White Leghorn pullet that does not begin to lay before she is eight months old can generally be discarded as a poor producer.

By means of the ear lobes it is a comparatively easy matter to go through a flock of utility White Leghorn pullets

Table II
Egg Production

	241-260	221-240	201-220	181-200	161-180	141-160	121-140	101-120	81-100	61-80	41-60	21-40	1-20	
3	1	1	3	1	9	5	6	2	1					29
4			5	5	12	5	1							28
5			2	4	3	3	2							14
6			1	3	3	1	6							15
7				4	8	13	7	7	3	2				44
8				2	12	12	15	8	9	5				66
9				5	9	17	19	17	10	6				83
10					3	9	19	14	19	13	2			79
11					3	4	11	14	8	7	4	1		52
12						1	5	6	1	2				17
13										5	1			6
	1	1	3	9	32	58	71	90	67	55	36	6	4	421

Explanation of Table II

In Table II the tabulation across the top gives the grade of egg production of the pullets. The column at the left hand side gives the grade into which they fell with regard to molting, shank, color and comb. The column at the extreme right gives the number of pullets in each class arranged according to score on molting, shank and comb. The column at the bottom gives the same birds only arranged according to their egg production. All birds having the same score on molting, shank and comb and having laid in the same grade as given at the top of the table are grouped together. Each pullet then is entered simultaneously under molting, shank and comb and under egg production. The table should be read as follows. There was one pullet that laid from 241 to 260 eggs and scored 3 on molting, shank and comb characters. There was one pullet that laid between 221 and 240 eggs, and also scored 3 on molting, shank and comb, and so on, down to the right hand lower corner there were two pullets laying from 1-20 eggs and scoring 12 on molting, shank and comb.

eight months after they are hatched and pick out those that have not laid. It must be borne in mind, however, that the ear lobe test simply indicates whether the bird is laying or not and does not necessarily indicate that a bird will lay heavily throughout the year. Some experiments have been carried on at this Station to test the reliability of this method of telling whether a bird is laying in comparison with some of the other methods. We have found it to be very much more reliable than the pelvic arch or comb test. In fact, we find it practically absolutely reliable as showing whether a bird has been laying heavily recently or not.

The practical application of this work is (1) start in the fall of the first year with birds having bright yellow shanks, (2) when the birds are about seven to eight months old, if they were hatched in April, May or early in June, go through the flock and cull out all of those birds that have yellow color in the ear

lobe. In other words, cull out those that had not begun to lay, (3) beginning about July 1st, go through the flock once or twice a month and cull out those hens that have yellow shanks, have begun to molt and have dried up combs. Keep on culling till the flock is reduced to the number it is desired to winter. By culling early the poorest producers will be taken out first and their feed bill will be saved. The later the birds are culled the higher will be their average egg production. This can be done with yearling as well as with pullets with the same result,

CAMPINES AT HALF PRICE.

On another page in this issue will be found a welcome announcement to Campine breeders, the Martling Henery, Box 186 H., Ridgefield, N. J., having decided to reduce prices 50%. The Martling Campines, both Silver and Golden, are among the best in the country, as their grand record in the leading shows will prove. The Martling Henery is also one of the largest Campine farms in America, and as the Martling Campines must be good producers to satisfy Steven V. R. Martling, the owner, it goes without saying that they must have the vim and vigor that is necessary in making a strong, hustling, profitable fowl. The prices on eggs as they now stand are from \$1.80 per setting up and on stock, from \$2.50 up, thus it will be seen that a start in Campines can be made very reasonable if you choose to start the Martling way. As Campines are rapid growers there is still time to hatch and rear a few

broods in time to have layers and exhibition birds next winter. It is worth a trial at any rate. Better write today and in doing so mention A. P. W.

WAHEBE BANTAM YARDS.

The Wahebe Bantam Yards, Box 13 R, Evanston Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, are sending out a special sales list in which they list some genuine bargains in Black, Partridge, Buff and White Cochins Bantams. A majority of these birds have been exhibited and have a winning to their credit. As they have only about 50 specimens for sale, it will stand those in hand, who are desirous of securing a start in these popular little midgets, to act quickly. These breeders claim to have the best Cochins Bantams in America and issue an attractive catalogue which will be sent free to those who mention A. P. W. when writing.

SUSSEX

Eggs balance of season from all pens as gathered \$3.00 per 15. Birds \$3.00 up. CHESTNUT RED FARM, HACKENSACK, N. J.

A MILLION HENS USE

WELLCOME'S FAMOUS



TRAP
NEST

Shows Which Hen Laid The Egg. New Principle 100 Per Cent. Efficient. F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Me. Write NOW for prices and proof.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE
UTILITY AND FANCY

We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show. THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SANDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Booking orders for chicks at \$12.00 per hundred. Splendid standard utility strain for sale. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. \$5 and \$8 per 100. LEROY E. SANDS POULTRY FARM, HAWLEY, Wayne Co., PA.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS

Eggs, chix and breeders. Utility and show quality. Illustrated catalog free. Win wherever shown. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, RIVERDALE, N. J.

Safe—Sure—Speedy

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer is the one preparation that has these three essential qualities—the one preparation compounded by a doctor and veterinarian—Dr. Gilbert Hess. Sprinkle

Dr. Hess INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

on your layers thoroughly, on the roosts, in the cracks and bath. It kills lice on poultry and farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms and slugs on rose bushes. Sold in sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). Write us if your dealer hasn't it.

Sold under Dr. Hess famous guarantee to do as he claims or your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland,
Ohio

NEW JERSEY IN LINE

By Editor

(Continued from page 497)

Association as a body, making a one-hundred per cent. membership.
"V. G. AUDRY,
"Correspondence Secretary".

For Benefit of Other States and Provinces

Duly recognizing the great value of organization work and believing that many of our readers will be interested, we quote below from the constitution and laws of the New Jersey State Poultry Association those provisions which indicate clearly the objects, scope and general working plans of this state-wide organization that has now become a federated "Member" of the American Poultry Association.

NEW JERSEY STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the New Jersey State Poultry Association.

Article II.—Objects.

Section 1. The objects of this association shall be the development and improvement of the Poultry Industry in the State of New Jersey, more especially through the agencies of education, co-operation and legislation.

Article III.—Membership.

Section 1. Any person residing in the State of New Jersey who is interested in the objects of the Association may become an active member. Active members shall be of two kinds, namely, annual and life.

Section 2. Annual members shall consist of persons who are regularly identified with a recognized local poultry association, and whose application for membership shall be submitted in writing, endorsed by two members in good standing, and who have been passed upon by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Life members shall consist of life members of the American Poultry Association.

Section 4. Honorary members shall consist of members who have rendered conspicuous service in the field of Poultry Husbandry. They shall be elected at the annual meeting by the unanimous vote of all members present upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. A recognized local poultry association shall be an organization of poultry raisers working under a definite constitution and by-laws which shall have been recognized and approved by this Association.

Article IV.—Expulsion of Members.

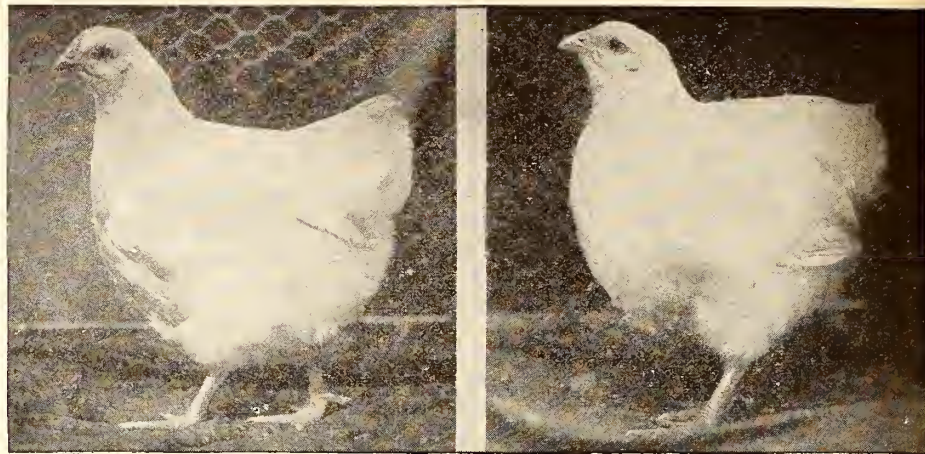
Section 1. Any member having been found guilty of an offense not in keeping with the dignity and integrity of our Association may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Committee who shall have secured and investigated evidence for and against the accused before making such recommendation. Any member so expelled shall have the right of appeal to the Association.

Article V.—Dues.

Section 1. The annual dues of the Association will be twenty-five cents for annual members.

Section 2. The fee for life membership shall be ten dollars, which shall be apportioned between the American Poultry Association and this Association according to constitutional provision of the former. Life members are exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Section 3. Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of dues of any kind or in any form.



The above illustration shows a pair of February hatched Regal White Wyandotte chicks that were photographed in April. They were bred by John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ontario, who reports an unusually heavy demand for Regal strain hatching eggs and states that hatching results have been very satisfactory both in his own yards and with his customers.

Article VI.—Officers.

Section 2. The term of office, for all officers, shall be for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

Section 3. The office of the President shall not be filled by the same person for more than two years in succession.

Section 4. Neither the President nor Vice-President shall be chosen from the same county.

Section 5. The Executive Committee of twenty-two members shall consist of one representative from each of the twenty-one counties in the State, together with the Poultry Husbandman of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Article VII.—Election of Officers.

Section 1. The regular officers of this Association, with the exception of the Directors, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. The first ballot shall be informal, and shall take the place of a nominating ballot.

Section 3. Each Director shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the local poultry associations in the county of which he is a representative. This election should take place by ballot at the monthly meetings just prior to the annual meeting of the State Association. A record of the vote cast by each local association shall be sent to the Recording Secretary of this Association immediately after such local election. Announcement of the election will be made at the annual meeting.

Article VIII.—Duties of Officers.

Section 7. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to have general charge of all the affairs of the Association when not in session. The Executive Committee shall elect their own chairman.

Section 8. The duties of the Publicity Committee shall be to work in co-

Silver and Golden Campines	Black Langshans	White Faverolles
OUR 1914 RECORD		
Rochester 9-1st; 5-2nd; 3-3rd; 2-4th. New York State Fair 5-1st; 2-2nd; 1-3rd; 1-4th; 1-5th.	Greater Buffalo Show 3-1st; 4-2nd; 3-3rd. Stock and Eggs in season:	
MCDONOUGH & BIDWELL,		NEWARK, NEW YORK

PRICE REDUCED QUALITY MAINTAINED

By reason of our early hatches being big ones, and the chicks being the kind that start growing when they come out of the shell and are strong enough to keep it up. We are offering hatching eggs from our trapnested strain of

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

after April, 20th. at \$2.00 per setting or \$12.00 per hundred. For \$3.75 we will prepay a setting from our star mating, eight hens that average 185 eggs in their second laying period mated to a son of 210 egg hen. Our annual clean up of breeders commences June 10th. Hundreds of fine two year olds will go for \$1.50 and \$2.00. Orders amounting to \$20.00 for these breeders get a male bird free. Every chick we hatch is sired by the son of a 200 egg hen.

CHERRY LANE FARM COMPANY, O. Wilson, Mgr., OAK HILL, W. VA.

GOOD STOCK	TEMPLER'S POULTRY PLANT		RIGHT PRICES
	S. C. White Orpingtons	Columbian Wyandottes	
	White Wyandottes	Buff Wyandottes	

Orders will now be taken for hatching eggs for the coming season. If you want eggs for some special time write me and let me book them for you—you need send no money at time of booking. Let me quote you prices on stock of above breeds—let live prices.

Hatching eggs,	\$2.50 per 15	\$4.00 per 30	\$6.00 per 50
Templer's record and account book	-	-	\$0.60
Special Letter on Poultry Work	-	-	\$0.50
Templer's Formulas of Feeding	-	-	\$0.25
Home Made Food Hopper Plans	-	-	\$0.25

Rev. E. B. Templer, Box D, Valley Falls, N. Y.

operation with the Corresponding Secretary in an effort to give general publicity and widespread information pertaining to the activities and opportunities of the Association. This committee shall co-operate with the local associations in the securing of local information for publication.

Section 9. The duties of the Legislative Committee shall be to promote legislation, both municipal, state and national, which shall safeguard and promote the industry in the State of New Jersey.

Section 10. The duties of the Educational Committee shall be to prepare a program for the regular meetings, to inspect the work carried on by the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and be prepared at all times to co-operate with the State College in matters which will further the educational efforts of the Association.

Section 11. The duties of the Co-operative Committee shall be to aid and control all co-operative activities of the Association and to investigate and recommend new fields for co-operative effort.

Article IX.—Committees.

Article X.—Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held each year during the month of December at such place as the Association may choose at its prior annual meeting, it being the intention that this meeting be held yearly.

Section 2. The annual summer field meeting shall be held at the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick during August of each year. This meeting shall be essentially educational in nature, and its program shall be prepared by the Educational Committee.

Section 3. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the Chairman, and must be called upon the written request of five members of the Executive Committee, or one-tenth of the membership of the Association.

Section 4. Notices of all meetings of the Executive Committee shall be mailed by the Recording Secretary at least ten days in advance of such meeting.

Section 5. Four regular quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held each year, in March, June, September and December.

Article XI.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.—Order of Business.

Roll call. Reading of minutes of last meeting by Recording Secretary. Report of Executive Committee. Report of Treasurer. Report of Publicity Committee. Report of Legislative Committee. Report of Educational Committee. Report of Co-operative Committee. Report of other committees. Unfinished business. Election of new members. Election of officers. New business.

Article II.—Funds.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall pay out no funds except with the approval and authority of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. No committee shall render the Association liable to any amount exceeding its appropriation.

Article III.—Tellers.

Section 1. At the annual meeting the President shall appoint five tellers, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the election. All ballots should be carefully filed and given into the charge of the Recording Secretary, who shall preserve them for one year from the date of the election.

Article IV.—Quorum.

Section 1. Fifty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article V.—Fiscal Year.

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Association shall close November 31 of each year.

Article VI.—Amendments.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended or altered by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting after each member has had a thirty-day notice of the proposed amendment.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION EGG LAYING CONTEST.

The International Egg Laying Contest now being conducted by the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition continues to be the center of attraction to a large number of visitors each day.

The birds in the contest are in good condition and the records for the month ending March 15, 1915, show some satisfactory results. The highest pen for the month was No. 30, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by Bonny Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, New York, which produced 153 eggs. A close second was pen No. 46, S. C. White Orpingtons, owned by Hall & Clark, Victoria, B. C., with a record of 151 eggs, while the third place was taken by pen No. 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks, owned by the Oregon Agricultural College, with a record of 150 eggs.

The highest pen in the contest to date is No. 25, White Wyandottes, owned by George D. Adams, Victoria, B. C., with a total record of 404 eggs. The second place in the contest to date is held by Tom Barron's, White Wyandottes, pen No. 32, with a record of 371 eggs. Pen No. 112, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by Thomas S. Fitzgerald, Santa Rosa, California, stands third with 336 eggs to its credit.

The highest individual record for the month was made by pullet No. 5543 of pen No. 13, with a record of 25 eggs, while pullets Nos. 4447 of pen No. 35; 4449 of pen No. 4; 5516 of pen No. 13, and 5501 of pen No. 2, divide the honors for second place with a record of 23 eggs each for the month.

The highest individual pullets to date for the whole contest are Nos. 4447 from pen No. 35 with a record of 62 eggs; 5537 from pen No. 16 with a record of 58 eggs, and 5560 from pen No. 32 with a record of 55 eggs.

By breeds, winners for the month are as follows: White Leghorns pen No. 30, owned by the Bonny Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, New York; White Wyandottes, pen No. 3, owned by Dean Brothers, Keatings, Vancouver Island, B. C.; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pen No. 13, owned by the Oregon Agricultural College; and Rhode Island Reds pen No. 23 (old number 109), owned by Mrs. W. B. McCord, Hayward, California.

In order to afford out-of-door runways with more sunshine, it became necessary to change four pens. Pen formerly No. 50 is now No. 24; No. 55 becomes No. 47; No. 109 becomes No. 23, and No. 114 becomes No. 48, and these are so reported in this bulletin.

There is a demand for eggs for hatching purposes from the pens in this contest, but these can be furnished only in a very limited number and of only three breeds. Pens No. 10 and No. 40, S. C. White Leghorns; pen No. 21, Rhode Island Reds, and pen No. 42, White Plymouth Rocks have cockerel in them and the eggs from each of these are sold at a uniform price of \$5.00 per 15.

*** The good points of all varieties of Leghorns are described in our latest breed book "The Leghorns." Procure a copy by sending us one dollar ***

*** Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy ***

VIERHELLERS'
SUNBURST STRAIN---BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
 Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.
VIERHELLER BROS., 17 Sylvania Ave., **PITTSBURGH, PA**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

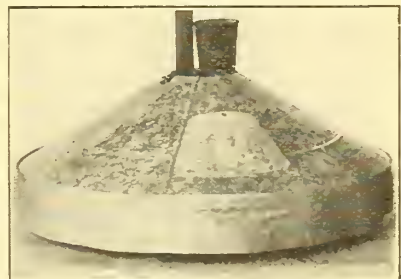
My matings are the result of twenty years of scientific breeding. The last five years I have produced and sold exhibition specimens that have won in nearly every large show room in the United States. Send for free mating list.

GEO. L. BUELL, Box W, LORAIN, OHIO

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER \$15.00

ALL SOLID CAST IRON

Complete with chick-proof double disc, automatic regulator. Burns hard coal or natural gas (oil too expensive). Guaranteed greatest radiating power per pound of coal. Burned 68 hours on one coaling and one shaking down from January 28th to January 31st, no coal added during test. It will work in the largest room, in the smallest room or in a piano box coop. Large self-feeding magazine. Perfect and positive ventilating system. Large size genuine rocker furnace grate that will drop more clinker than any other regardless of size and will not clog. Large 52 inch removable hover with the removable curtain coming to within 2 inches of litter preventing chilling of chicks and insuring accurate regulation of temperature and stopping draft. Guaranteed to do anything any colony brooder will do regardless of what it costs.



Shipped on Thirty Days Free Trial.

STANDARD BROODER STOVE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

SKETCH OF C. T. PATTERSON MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

(Continued from page 511)

"Although I knew nothing of pure breeds of fowls, yet I admired uniformity and therefore I decided that the flocks should be uniform, so I placed all the red chickens in one pen, the green ones in another, and the yellow ones in another. This same idea has always stayed with me and although I have owned flocks of fowls all my life, I have never owned a mixed or mongrel flock.

"Being of an investigative turn of mind and having studied Biology, Zoology, Botany and Chemistry, it gave me a foundation to build on, which I did the best I could by study and practical work during the fifteen years of raising pure bred fowls.

"I found that I enjoyed the mornings and evenings spent with the fowls better than any other way and that it was a very profitable side line for teaching.

"I also found 'poultry' to be one of the most valuable subdivisions of the subject of practical agriculture, as a subject to be taught in the schools.

"I FEEL THAT THE CROWNING HONOR ALONG THIS LINE CAME TO ME WHEN THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION SELECTED ME TO PREPARE A TEXT BOOK ON POULTRY TO BE USED IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF AMERICA.

"While there was no financial reward for this work, yet it is a great source of satisfaction to know that the children will be given a text containing correct illustrations from the American Standard of Perfection, so they may form definite, correct and wholesome ideas of poultry while they are yet in school.

"By living on the farm and growing pure bred poultry brought me into direct contact and gave me actual experience with both fancy and utility poultry.

"In May, 1913, I was added to the corps of workers at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Missouri. I was first given charge of the Pathological Department. This position I held for about a year, when my duties were expanded, being given charge of the experimental and extension departments, which position I hold at the present time.

"Much of the responsibility of the Station is placed upon me while Mr. Quisenberry is away superintending the Poultry Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"Having spent my life with poultry and studying both the critical and practical sides of the question; having spent two years with the State Experiment Station where I came in direct contact with practically all breeds and varieties which were raised under different climatic conditions, as well as having judged ten poultry shows this season and observed twenty other judges work, has given me, I feel, rather a broad view of the subject of poultry, and looking at it from every angle of which I am capable, it seems to me the greatest needs are along the line of breeding.

"I believe that the horse, cattle, sheep and hog breeders know more about the sires which head their herds than the poultryman knows about the breeding of the male he buys to head his flock, taking our industry as a whole.

"It seems to me that there is an ever widening gulf between the terms 'fancy' and 'utility', as applied to poultry, while all agree these qualities should be combined in each fowl.

"In order to unite the two and give the public a breeding standard so they may know a bird's value from both fancy and utility view points, I have worked out a register system, whereby all fowls which meet the requirements of both fancy and utility, may be registered.

"This system was discussed through the Reliable Poultry Journal while in the process of development. I conscientiously believe this system is the greatest contribution I have ever made, or ever will make, to the poultry industry.

"It is my earnest desire, in either public or private life, to do all I can to promote the poultry interests and foster the cause of education.

"Yours respectfully,

"C. T. Patterson,

"In Charge of Experimental and Extension Work".

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS.

We desire to call attention to the announcement of the National Capital White Runner Duck Farm, Washington, D. C., elsewhere in this issue. This farm is under the management of Edwin A. Newman and specializes in the production of White Runner Ducks. This farm is one of the largest in the country breeding White Runners exclusively, and all readers who are interested in this variety should send for the twelve page folder that is sent free on application. The folder not only gives much valuable information on the White Runners but also contains a great many interesting illustrations of the farm flocks. Eight select matings made up mostly of prize winners have been made for the season's egg trade, with a range of prices from \$3 per 12 up. They make a very liberal guarantee both on stock and eggs and their business motto is: Best quality, reasonable prices, prompt services and a square deal.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., breeders of S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Rocks, are now conducting a season end sale of breeders and solicit orders for stock in either of the above varieties in mated pairs, trios or pens. The prices run from \$5 per pair up to \$50 per pen, with prices on pens as low as \$12. This surely affords a fair opportunity for those who wish to make a start with tested stock. These birds have been used in the breeding pens during the past season and were selected for their value as breeders. The prices of eggs have also been cut to a low figure, making it possible for those who wish to hatch a few chicks to do so at a small expense. They have a catalogue that will be sent free to all interested parties naming the variety they are interested in and mentioning A. P. W.

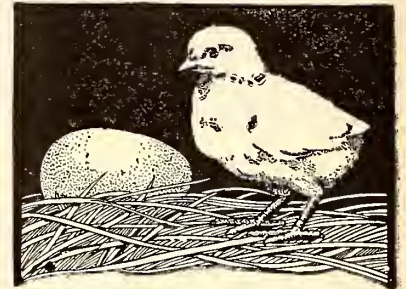
*** Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy ***

*** Let us supply your reading matter—look up our clubbing combinations on another page ***

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses

You can buy Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. **Easy to set up and take down. Houses \$16 up. Complete Henny Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up.** Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4 cents in stamps for our 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Avenue, Downers Grove, Ill.



Says a Practical Poultryman

"If we could only raise 90 per cent of all the chicks hatched—what a profitable business poultry would be."

That seems to reflect the feeling of many poultrymen who are in business today.

The H-O Company of Buffalo say that almost every letter they receive tells a tale of lost chicks. One man said, "It cost me 30 chicks last week not to feed H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed." Another said, "You don't know what a relief it is to have a feed that I don't need to worry about.

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is made from carefully selected grades, including Cut Oatmeal, and it is steam-cooked—so that the little chick can assimilate all the nourishment that it contains.

It is a well-known fact that cracked or broken grains deteriorate more rapidly than the whole grain. That accounts for feed sometimes becoming sour and musty. The steam-cooking process removes much of the moisture in the grain and helps to maintain the feed for a surprisingly long period, in a sweet and wholesome condition.

Thousands of little chicks have been brought safely through chickhood on this Feed.

This is worth thinking about.

Write for free samples, prices and descriptive folder.

The H-O Company | **John J. Campbell**
MILLS: | General Sales Agent
Buffalo, N. Y. | Hartford, Conn.

O. W. ALDRICH DISCUSSES THE BREEDING OF WHITE ORPINGTONS

(Continued from page 494)

Answers to 3 and 4. In parti-colored varieties it seems that when the color of the female is different from that of the male, special matings for females differ from matings for males. In White Orpingtons we have no knowledge of any breeder who has made experiments sufficiently to determine these questions. This would require many tests, and for a considerable length of time, but one fact has come under our observation in noticing birds of different breeders at the leading exhibitions. One prominent breeder seemed to excel in the male line, with only ordinary females, while another secures 1st and 2nd prizes on females and his male birds were not up to the females; this would indicate that this is a matter worthy of investigation by a breeder desiring to perfect the variety. In mating for exhibition progeny, under present state of knowledge it is best to select a male which comes nearest to standard type, with females nearest to standard, of course trying to correct weakness in any point in one sex with greater strength in the other.

Question 5. In selecting Orpingtons, name in the order of their importance the value you attach to width of back, depth of body, fullness of breast, length of thigh, shortness of shanks.

Answer. We like a White Orpington to be a little longer in back than the majority, and of good width, with full well rounded breast, heavy round shank, shanks moderately but not excessively short. We do not find an exactly low Orpington to be as good a layer as one a little higher.

Question 6. Do you consider the ideal female described in the Standard of Perfection a corresponding type to the ideal Orpington male? Would a mating of the two produce exhibition specimens of both sexes?

Answer. We believe that a greater proportion of exhibition birds will be found in the progeny of birds mated as stated in Answer 4 than by any other method now known in this variety.

Question 7. Is the presence of a cushion in females desirable or objectionable in breeding specimens? In exhibition birds?

Answer. We consider a cushion in a White Orpington female undesirable.

Question 8. Will a female having a "concave sweep to tail" as described in the Standard of Perfection produce prize winning males?

Answer. It is probable that a female whose back rises with concave sweep to tail will produce cockerels with more concavity than those whose backs are straighter, but we have found no trouble in the cockerels having sufficient concavity; the trouble is that many have too much, and too high tails.

Question 9. What results have you obtained in breeding males that were above Standard weight? Do you prefer over or undersized specimens in selecting males for breeding purposes? Tell of your preference regarding size of females?

Answer. We would prefer a male of Standard weight to one much above or much below that weight. A heavy bird is not as likely to give as good fertility, not to breed as good layers, not to have as good color as a lighter one, and if judging two cocks of equal merit

in other points would give preference to one of Standard weight over one of more than a pound heavier, as being more likely to be a better breeder. In females we usually find the best layers to be below Standard weight, but we have found that this is not always so, and have been trying to secure the Standard weight with the heavy laying habit, and have been at least partially successful, and by selection and care in mating we believe a 200 eggs strain may be developed with Standard weight.

Question 10. Is it advisable to use specimens showing black feathers or ticking, which indicates black pigment, in breeding pens as a method of eliminating brassiness and straw color in males?

Answer. While specimens showing black feathers or ticking may show whiter than the average, yet as this is a disqualification and would require plucking to condition for the show room, we believe it is not good policy to use a bird in which there is much ticking, or where the black feathers appear after moulting.

Question 11. How much importance do you attach to size of combs and head points in White Orpingtons? Do you favor those that are small, medium or of large size?

Answer. We favor a neat comb of medium size, a small comb in a male seems to show a lack of vigor, and an excessively large one, too much coarseness from too much Asiatic blood.

Question 12. Is satisfactory progress being made in obtaining males that are free from brassiness and straw color in necks, saddle and wing bows? Does this objection prevail in a large number of specimens? What is the solution?

Question 13. Granting that better color prevails in the best male speci-

mens, have stay-white birds been produced and what percentage are there that are free from brassiness and straw color?

Answers 12 and 13. A decided advance is being made in purity of color, and there are now many stay-white males, but they are not usually up to Standard weight, but by breeding them to full weight and pure color, a great deal has been done to eliminate brassiness. Visits to other breeders' farms who handle other white varieties show that there is not much better color in these varieties than in the White Orpingtons handled with the same care.

Question 14. What amount of foreign color in the form of red or black feathers or ticking is found in White Orpington males and females?

Answer. This depends largely upon the strain when imported and the length of time from the Black Hamburg or Buff Cochin.

Question 15. What are the causes that produce chicks with blue colored

CANDEE INCUBATORS

with their Double Circulation and Double Regulation are your true safeguard against

Hourly Heating Changes that raise havoc with Healthy Chicks

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MONARCH STRAIN MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS ROUEN DUCKS

Buffalo, Rochester and Madison Square winners. Have a few extra fine Toms and pullets for sale in Turkeys also both drakes and ducks in Rouens. To make room will sacrifice 15 Fawn and White Runners at \$2.00 each. Take a "tip" they are beauties. A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wants to THE MAPLES". A. G. Barlow & Son, R. E. Barlow, Mgr., MEDINA, N. Y.

LISK'S White Wyandottes

Again make a good win at Rochester, December, 1914. My first old pen is the sensation of the season. One of the best White Wyandotte pens ever shown. Pens are mated with birds that must produce some stars. I am very careful in breeding for vigor and egg production as well as show points. Every bird is *strong, vigorous, snow white*, with fine *Wyandotte type* and 14 years experience in mating and breeding back of them. Why not try the strain that win as well as lay. The strain that has been the foundation of many large and successful farms. Best eggs \$5.00 per 15, \$24.00 per 100.

Fred C. Lisk, Box L, Romulus, N. Y.

=WHITE HOUDANS=

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevenstedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt and Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are *prolific layers of the largest white eggs*, the *table fowl* of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

F. D. BAERMAN, DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY

BLUE RIBBON BLACK ORPINGTONS Again Demonstrate their Quality.

At the annual meeting of the American Black Orpington Club, held at the recent Indianapolis Show, *Blue Ribbon Black Orpingtons* again demonstrated their superiority by winning 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-4 pullet, first old pen, shape and color specials and \$50 cup for best display. This great win together with their record of 1-2 cock, 1 cockerel, 2-3 hen at the Chi ego Coliseum Show puts them among the champions and the best of their kind in America.

You cannot afford to waste your time with inferior stock. Why not come to headquarters and get the best?—*The Blue Ribbon Strain*. My free catalogue will tell you more about them. A copy, together with mating list for 1915, will be sent free. Better send today and learn more about these champion Blacks. Eggs \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, \$25 per 50—eight chicks guaranteed from each setting. Utility \$12 per 100.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, R. R. 1, COLUMBUS, IND.

legs in flocks bred from specimens that do not show this defect? Is it a common defect and can specimens with it be used as breeders?

Answer. Blue legs are caused by reversion of the individual to the Hamburg type, this is much less frequent than it was five year ago. It is better not to breed from one which has pronounced color in the legs.

Question 16. Is it usual to find grey or pearl colored eyes in White Orpingtons and should specimens with this defect be used for breeding?

Answer. Light colored eyes are quite common in the ordinary flocks, but it is a defect which can be readily overcome by proper care.

Question 17. Is there not a tendency to favor over-sized specimens in the show room? What effect will the selection of over-sized coarse specimens have on the maturing and laying qualities of White Orpingtons?

Answer. The tendency of judges who are not breeders of White Orpingtons is to give preference to over-sized specimens over those of proper weight, and this is doing more injury to the breed than any other one thing, as it causes a demand from the inexperienced for birds not true to type, and seriously reduces the egg laying character of the specimens.

Question 18. To what extent do White Orpingtons show traces of Cochin ancestry in the production of loose feathered specimens with a decided cushion?

Answer. Much less now than two or three years ago, when the tendency among the English breeders was to get birds of this class up to greater weight. This was resisted by the better breeders in America, and the English breeders have been compelled to yield to this feeling and conform more to the earlier type.

Question 19. Is there any tendency in American bred White Orpingtons to revert to the original ancestry of showing either Leghorn or Hamburg characteristics?

Answer. For a long time there is always a possibility of reversion to an old type in any composite variety either animal or vegetable, but characteristics become fixed by careful selection until there are only rare cases. This tendency is not yet entirely overcome in the White Orpington.

Question 20. Is there not a tendency for both male and female to show white in ear lobes? If so, to what extent and is it a common defect at the present time?

Answer. There is a tendency in both male and female to show some white in ear lobe, and it is one of the difficult things to avoid on account of the original parentage of the breed, but it is less now than a few years ago; this is a feature of the Leghorns and the Black Hamburg.

Question 21. As a general rule are your exhibition females good layers? How do they compare with the balance of your flock?

Answer. Exhibition females are not usually as prolific as birds of smaller size and more of the Leghorn type. There are exceptions to this rule; we have a hen imported when a pullet which has taken 1st prize in a pen at the Chicago and New York shows, which weighs over 10 lbs. and has a record of over 200 eggs in her pullet and second year, and from her cockerels we have record pullets which are equal to any Orpingtons we have ever known for layers.

Question 22. Do you believe that high class exhibition quality and high

egg production can be combined in the same specimen? What has been your experience along this line?

Answer. From our own experience we are satisfied that birds of Standard weight, size and typical Orpingtons can be reared with a high laying record. We can say that the average egg production of the whole flock is at least 50% higher than that of birds we bought from other breeders four years ago.

AMERICAN CORNISH CLUB

Illustrated with fifty-two cuts of Cornish birds, officers of the club, etc., the 1915 American Cornish Club Annual is ready for mailing.

This work on the Cornish bird, free to all members of the American Cornish Club in good standing, and only \$.50 to all other interested fanciers and breeders, is chuck full of valuable information about the grand old breed and should be in the hands of everyone interested in Cornish advancement.

Whereas the 1914 annual of the American Cornish Club showed only one hundred and seventy four members in good standing, the 1915 edition shows nearly three hundred hustlers for the Cornish bird, paid up until February 1st, 1916, the end of the present club

year, and what is best of all shows \$78.00 on the right side of the ledger in the report of the secretary-treasurer.

Those interested in Cornish or caring to have a copy of the 1915 American Cornish Club Annual will receive prompt attention if they will address John W. Ward, Jr., National Sec-Treas. American Cornish Club, Pennington, N. J.

JACOBUS IMPROVED CAMPINES.

M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., who lays claim to being the original introducer of Campines into America, is sending out a most attractive 32-page booklet devoted to his favorites. It is well printed on high-grade coated paper and is profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions of specimens of both varieties from Mr. Jacobus' yards. Several pages are devoted to a description of type and markings and their egg laying qualities have not been overlooked. In addition, he gives a full description of his matings, together with prices of eggs and his methods of doing business. Of course, in a book of this kind one would expect to have something from those with whom Mr. Jacobus has had dealings. Mr. Jacobus has not overlooked the importance of this and on the last four pages prints many testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections. A copy of this book will be sent free to all readers interested in Campines that will mention A. P. W. when writing.

ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

have won more first prizes during the last three years in Chicago and Madison Square Garden than all our competitors combined, thus proving them "The Champions of America".

WINNERS IN LAYING CONTEST

At the National Laying Contest, Mountain Grove, Mo. Aldrich White Orpingtons have been at the top for the five months ending April 1st. Eggs now half price.
ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, 4045 High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The ORPINGTONS

BLACK, BUFF AND WHITE

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITATIVE TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred poultry in America.

This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Breeder and Judge of 25 years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

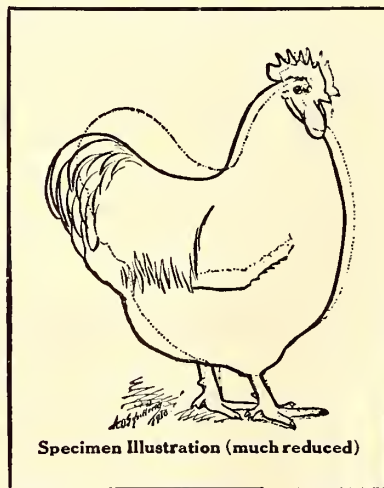
Fully Illustrated by F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

CONTENTS:

- Chapter I—Orpington Origin.
- Chapter II—Orpington Type.
- Chapter III—Black Orpingtons.
- Chapter IV—Buff Orpingtons.
- Chapter V—White Orpingtons.
- Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
- Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl.
- Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say.
- Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl.

The most valuable feature of all. Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection.

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers in the minutest detail every point of value in the fowl. The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first class paper and bound in a handsome cover.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

PRICE, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID, or \$1.00 including a year's subscription to American Poultry World, or will be sent free for three annual subscriptions to American Poultry World at 50 cents each.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

CARE AND FEEDING OF CHICKS

PART I.

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 503)

"The chicks must be strong and vigorous when taken from the incubator.

"They must be properly cared for and skillfully fed".

How Much to Feed and What to Feed

In the last sentence is to be found the chief secret of success, providing of course the requirements as regards hatching, brooding, etc., have been complied with. As we are on the subject of proper feeding we shall leave the question of care and management to be considered in later articles of this series. To enable the reader to gain a more thorough understanding of the offices which the feed is to fulfill, we again turn to Miss Nixon, who states further:

"It will really be conceded that if chicks are not given sufficient food to supply their bodily requirements, they cannot be expected to grow satisfactorily. It is equally true that the food may be abundant but of such quality that it will not yield sufficient nourishment.

"For example, chicks fed on a ration consisting largely of bran or some other material containing a large proportion of indigestible fiber, could not eat enough of the food to supply the needs of their bodies, although their crops might be constantly full.

"On the other hand, chicks fed chiefly on beef scrap or on sour milk curd would, in their efforts to fill their crops, get more food material than they could possibly digest.

"IN THE FIRST CASE THE CHICKS WOULD BE STARVED, AND IN THE SECOND THEY WOULD BE OVER-FED"

This brings us to a point where we must show our ability to provide the correct foods and to feed them in such manner that the chick will get them in sufficient quantity for bodily maintenance and growth, and yet will not be overfed. The best general rule, especially for the inexperienced, is to "feed little and often", particularly in the case of young chicks.

In addition to the grain part of the ration, grit, charcoal, animal food (meat scrap or milk) and ash must be provided. The latter is probably best supplied by keeping a dish or hopper of granulated dry bone where it is readily accessible. If the chicks are yarded where a plentiful supply of grass is not available we must make some provision for green food. Also we must not forget to supply fresh, clean water and to renew it frequently.

Chicks That Are Closely Yarded

WITH THE ABOVE ELEMENTS PROVIDED, IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT VARYING CONDITIONS DEMAND THAT CLOSELY YARDED CHICKS MUST BE FED DIFFERENTLY FROM THOSE THAT ARE GIVEN WIDE RANGE.

The most important factor is in keeping the chicks "in good appetite." To do its best the chick must eat plenty and grow fast. How this is to be accomplished will vary with the conditions under which they are being reared. Herewith are given some of the rules that have proved their value and we can only trust to the reader's good judgment to do the rest.

While the feeds used should be the best obtainable, I fully believe that "the man behind the food" is fully as great a factor, in promoting a sturdy and healthy development of the chicks.

Some one has said that, "half the breeding goes down the throat". This may be true, provided you have strong, vigorous chicks to start with, because no feed was ever prepared which could make a really good chick out of one that at the start was constitutionally weak.

Here are a few special rules to be observed in feeding your young chicks. They are given in the order in which their importance appeals to us.

First, is regularity.

The feeding should be done at regular intervals, day in and day out, so far as may be found practical. Never allow the chicks to go very far past a feeding time. They soon learn to look forward to the regular feeding time and should not be kept waiting.

Second, is clean and wholesome food.

No matter what feed is being used it ought to be of the best quality obtainable and should be kept in such manner that its wholesomeness will be preserved.

Third, is overfeeding.

The greatest care should be taken at all times not to overfeed. Far more damage is done by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and injury done in this manner will cause a serious setback to the growth of the chicks.

Fourth, is variety.

Provide variety in the ration by alternating the grains and meals. Do not feed dry mash, day in and day out, but give the chicks a moist mash occasionally, and if chicks are confined indoors or in small yards, green food of some

description must be supplied. Lettuce leaves, lawn clippings, steamed alfalfa, etc., all are good.

The Right Rations to Be Used

Just what to feed will depend upon local conditions and opportunities for securing feeding stuffs. For the average small breeder there probably is no better way than to purchase the commercial grain mixtures and mashes that are prepared by the leading, experienced milling companies, and I wish to add that many of the largest and most successful farms are following this method. These milling concerns, with their facilities for purchasing in immense quantities, can offer a wider variety in their machinery-mixed and balanced rations than it is possible for the individual poultry raiser to procure.

Again, if one has to depend on his local dealer for his supply of grain and mill feeds, the quality may not at all times be of the best, nor what one has a right to expect, which is a serious drawback. Such matters must be taken into consideration at the start and a safe solution found by each caretaker. The foods for YOUNG CHICKENS must in every case be sound and wholesome.

For those who so desire and who are in a position to prepare their own chick foods, there are numerous formulas that are giving general satisfaction. A ration and method that has proved successful with many is as follows:

Pin head or steel cut oats for the first week, with a dish of bran before the chicks at all times. Begin about the fifth day to use one of the commercial chick foods and by the seventh day have it replace the oats. The bran should be gradually changed to a mash consisting of bran, corn meal and wheat middlings

LITTLE'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS are supreme. Forty years a breeder, I have bred thousands of prize winners and furnished birds for the largest shows in this country. Can spare a few eggs at \$10.00 for 15 eggs from four of the best pens ever put together. A few Single Comb cockerels and pullets for sale of same of high quality. No Circluar. Address, **GEO. W. LITTLE, 700 Wash. St. SO. BRAINTREE, MASS.**

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BEST IN AMERICA

I have raised a fine flock of birds from my Madison Square and Boston prize winners. Splendid green black color. Fine large crests. Grand size. Free photographs. Write

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In the largest class of Columbians shown during the past season I won Best Display at the New York Palace Show. This class was larger than it was at Boston, Madison Square Garden or the National Club Meeting at Chicago. Eggs and chicks. Mating list free, Breeders at reduced prices after June 1st.

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"America's Championship Winning."

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

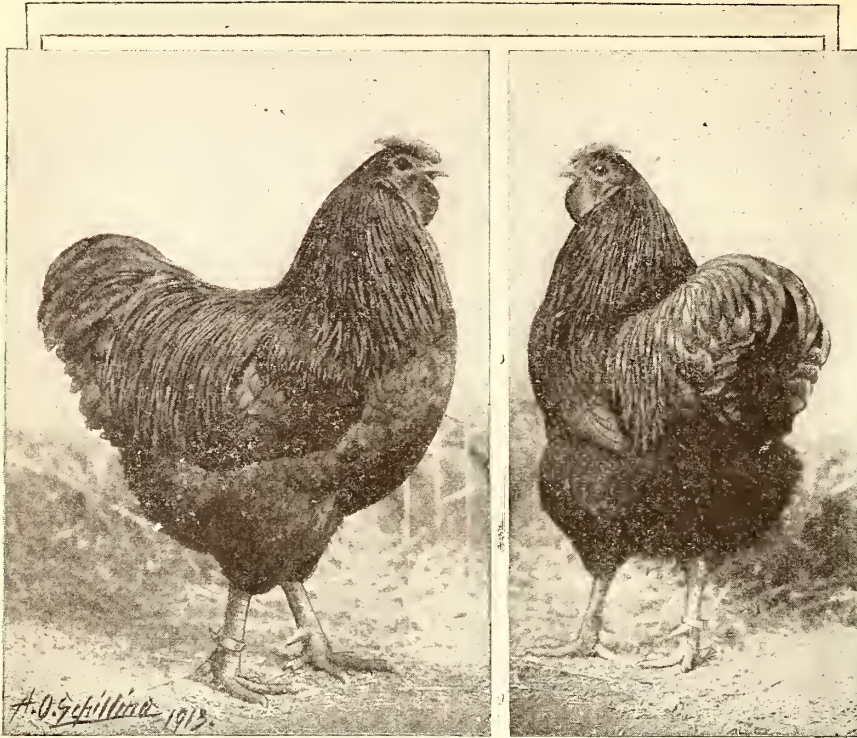
At Madison Square Garden, Feb., 1915, in the hottest competition seen in years, won first, second, third and fifth cocks, first pullet, first pen, and gold special for Best Display in class. Eggs and stock for sale. Shipped safely any distance. Utility and exhibition strongly combined.

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PROFILE AND REAR VIEW OF FIRST PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCK
CHICAGO SHOW DEC. 1912, BRED AND OWNED BY
SHEFFIELD FARMS GLENDALE OHIO.

The above illustration of one of Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, prize winning Partridge Wyandotte males shows the fine Wyandotte type possessed by this strain, which together with their fine color and markings has returned them winners in the leading shows all over the country. These farms issue a fine catalogue that they will be pleased to send to all interested in this variety.

equal parts, to which a small quantity of finely sifted beef or meat scrap is added, increasing the quantity of scrap slightly as the chicks grow older.

Cracked corn and whole wheat can also be substituted for the commercial chick food as soon as the chicks are large enough to eat the wheat. If obtainable, hulled oats may be added to the grain mixture.

Some breeders prefer a baby-chick food of hard boiled eggs and stale bread mixed and chopped fine, with which to supplement the oat meal for the first week, while others prepare a Johnny-cake made as follows: One dozen infertile eggs, or one pound of finely-sifted sweet meat scrap to ten pounds of corn meal; add milk enough to make a thick batter and one teaspoonful of baking soda. Bake well, that is until it will crumble easily. One breeder of my acquaintance added a cup of molasses to this Johnny-cake with good results.

As a home-made grain mixture for young and growing chicks, government experts advise the following: Equal parts cracked wheat, finely cracked corn and pin head oat meal or hulled oats, to which is added about 5 per cent. of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent. of charcoal. They also recommend the following mash mixture to be used after the chicks are ten days old: Two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part corn meal, one part low grade flour and ten per cent of sifted meat scrap. Should be well mixed and placed in hop-

pers. If preferred it may be fed wet—that is, moistened to a “crumbly” consistency with either milk or water. Never feed mashes that are really wet.

Cornell Grain and Mash Mixtures

Grain and mash mixtures giving good results are those used and recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture. After the chicks are three weeks of age they use the following:

Grain mixture: Three pounds whole wheat, two pounds coarse cracked corn and one pound hulled oats. Of course these amounts can be multiplied to any extent needed. Mash mixture: Three pounds wheat bran, three pounds corn meal, three pounds wheat middlings, three pounds meat scrap and one pound bone meal.

The Cornell mash mixture is fed either dry in hoppers or is mixed with water or milk (milk preferred) to a crumbly consistency and then is fed moist, alternating it with the grain mixture.

For chick growing at the Maine State Experiment Station they use grain and mash mixtures which show moderate variations from the above. Their grain mixture consists of cracked wheat, fifteen pounds; pin head oats, ten pounds; fine cracked corn, fifteen pounds; fine cracked peas, three pounds; broken rice, two pounds; chick grit, five pounds; fine charcoal, two pounds.

Mash mixture: Wheat bran, two pounds; corn meal, four pounds; low grade flour, two pounds; linseed meal, one pound, and beef scrap, two pounds.

This mash, like the Cornell ration, may be fed either moist or dry, or the two foods may be worked in combination. As soon as the chicks are old enough, say six to eight weeks, the cracked grain

America's Best Cochin Bantams

The prominent winning strain. Many bargains in old and young birds that will win this fall and winter.


WAHEBE BANTAM YARDS

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Crockford's Real Runners

Greatest winners at America's shows. On 60 entries 31 firsts, 19 seconds, 10 thirds, won at Palace 3 firsts, 4 seconds, at Waterfowl Show, Boston 1-2-3 Old Drake, 1-2-3 Old Duck, 1-2-3-4 Young Drake, 1-2-3-4 Young Duck. Madison Square 1-2 Old Drake, 1-2 Old Duck, 1-2 Young Drake, 1-2 Young Duck and Special for Best Duck in show.

Crockford, Box 231-W, Bristol, R. I.



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WHITE LEGHORNS

FOR SALE

5,000 Hens
5,000 8-weeks-old Pullets

If you know anything about Laurelton Farms, you know that we have over 10,000 business hens here, that lay eggs for the finest New York Market.


First and foremost, they must be a high average egg producing strain, or we couldn't make this Farm yield dividends to the stock holders.

It happens that just now we have a surplus of 5,000 8-weeks old Pullets.

It's your chance to get some of these fine Laurelton Layers at a reasonable price.

Hens \$1.50 each
Special prices on large lots.

Pullets \$5.00 for 5
Special Prices per 100.



LAURELTON FARMS
Box 15,
Lakewood, New Jersey

mixture may be dropped and the wheat, oats and cracked corn mixture used in its place.

It will depend more or less on local conditions, as to just what variations are to be made in the formulas and methods of feeding here given. We can tell you what and when to feed, but we cannot tell you how much, because we are not familiar with the conditions under which you are to work; therefore you will have to depend on your own good judgment AND ON THE ACTUAL DAILY APPEARANCE OF THE CHICKS.

Where milk—whole, skim or butter-milk—is available, it is a good plan to use it freely, both in mixing crumbly mash and as a drink for the chicks. It is a grand developer and appears to furnish protein in a more quickly available and desirable form than any other food that has been used for chicks. It is especially helpful to poultry raisers whose operations are confined to limited quarters.

The man with liberal range can get along nicely without milk in any form, although I would prefer to use it if there was a regular supply available. The range chick grower can also feed all grain and mash in hoppers if he so desires, although personally I would not advise it as I prefer to go freely and often among my chicks and thus be able to note their condition and discover any bad habits. Daily contact with the chicks in feeding, if your powers of observation are at all keen, will keep you well posted as to their condition, and if you are a real "chicken crank" at heart you will note quickly any change, either for better or worse and thus will be ready to immediately take whatever steps are necessary.

Daily Care and Management

We believe the foregoing information will give the reader a good insight into the feeding requirements and rations to be used. Proper feeds and feeding, however, can avail but little, if the proper care and other details of good management are not present. There are many methods of care that will give good results under proper conditions, but there is no one method that will prove everywhere successful, owing to the fact that different conditions exist in different localities, calling for slight or wide variations, depending on location and other factors that act favorably or otherwise with regard to the work in hand. This condition is under the control of the caretaker and his or her degree of success must depend on the ability to forestall any harmful conditions and to make the changes necessary to take care of the case in hand.

As the weather at this time of year is such that the majority of chicks are now out of doors, we shall consider chiefly those methods which apply to chicks being cared for out of doors—that is, chicks in brood coops, in outdoor brooders, in colony houses, etc.

Cleanliness, without a doubt, is the factor of first importance and this not only applies to coops, brooders and houses, but also to feeds, to feeding and watering utensils, to the yards or range as the case may be and to the chicks themselves.

First the coop, brooder or colony house should be well-ventilated and well-lighted, as it is impossible to maintain healthful conditions without plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Second, frequent cleaning is necessary in order to insure healthful conditions. The frequency with which the droppings need to be removed and new litter supplied will depend on the nature of the droppings, and this will be governed to a great extent by the feed and the conditions of the weather. Hot, sultry days will necessitate closer attention to this rule than is required during cooler days earlier in the season.

REMEMBER THAT FILTH BREEDS VERMIN AND DISEASE, WHEREAS CLEANLINESS PROMOTES HEALTH.

Clean, Sound and Wholesome Food

The next element of success is clean food, and by this we mean clean, sound and wholesome food, whether it be whole, cracked or ground grains, or mill by-products. Quality should be the first consideration in poultry feeds, especially for young and valuable chicks—not how cheap, but how good.

These feeds should be kept wholesome by storing them in a dry and well-ventilated room, as some feeds—ground grains and mill feeds particularly—are susceptible to dampness and when kept in a moist atmosphere soon will become mouldy and musty.

There is nothing that will cause "chick trouble" more quickly than mouldy or tainted feeds—hence clean and sweet food is essential. But we must not stop here, for care also must be exercised in feeding and the food should be given in such a manner that an over-supply will not be left in the troughs, or on ground or the floors to become tainted and foul, and later to be eaten by the chicks. Here is a sure source of disastrous results.

The feeding and watering utensils, which include hoppers, troughs, water

fountains, etc., should always be kept scrupulously clean. The work is easy, as compared with the good results. There is no better method of insuring cleanliness in this particular than by frequent scalding.

Feed hoppers used out of doors also need frequent attention, as it often happens that feed is scattered on the ground by the chicks. This wasted feed, in warm weather especially, SOON FERMENTS and is the source of serious trouble when eaten by little chicks or chicks partly grown.

Dampness often enters the hoppers and now and then you will find large lumps of mouldy feed. This is a condition that should be watched closely and must be avoided as far as possible, because no end of trouble will result if the chicks are permitted to eat musty or mouldy feeds.

The drinking fountains need careful attention and in addition to changing the water a number of times daily, they should be cleansed frequently and not

IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"
Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable prices.
PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN



MILLER'S SPANISH

Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

FRANK MILLER,
Box W, CRESTLINE, O.

English Speckled Sussex

will improve the size and table qualities of your flock. A few cockerels from imported birds at \$5.00 while they last.

W. M. PATTESON,
Red Jacket Poultry Farm, Penn Yan, N. Y.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RUNNER DUCKS
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINNERS, BEST LAYERS, HARDEST, AND MOST PROFITABLE FOWL
69 FIRST PRIZES, 21 SILVER CUPS, MEDALS, BADGES, GOLD AND CASH SPECIALS AT LEADING SHOWS
EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM EIGHT CLASSIEST MATINGS, REASONABLE PRICES, SEND FOR CIRCULAR
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LONGFIELD R. C. RED EGGS HALF PRICE

Longfield Reds have been the consistent winners at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show the past four seasons; winning 5 times as many firsts as any competitor. After May 15th we will offer eggs from all our matings at one half the regular price thus giving

PLENTY OF TIME TO HATCH WINNERS

for the coming winter shows from them. They have also won the "Lion's Share" at numerous other shows such as Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Indiana State Fair, etc. Write for free, illustrated mating list, telling more about them.

LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM, Box 339, BLUFFTON, IND.

Single Comb White Leghorns

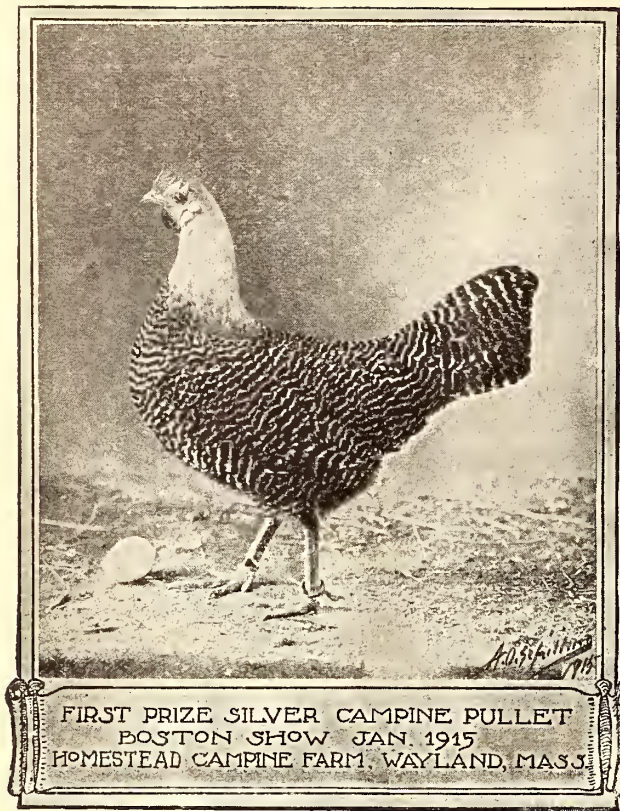
Look at our Record Look at our Record

At the biggest show in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd pens—winning display over all competitors. At the biggest show in New Hampshire, we won every first in our breed; also showed a cockerel that was the best bird in the show.

Do You Want Stock Like This?

We have a surplus stock of cockerels that must be cleaned up at once. Prices from \$3.00 up. We also offer a fine line of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for sale.

Rosemont Farm, Nashua, N. H.



One of the gems of the Campine classes at the recent Boston show was first prize pullet. She was a specimen full of style and action showing plenty of vigor and vitality. The fact is the egg shown lying before her in the picture was laid a few minutes before the picture was taken. Campines have always been heralded as egg producers, especially, in Belgium from whence they originally came, and with their improved style of plumage they are a breed to fill the wants of those wishing an all around beautiful and useful fowl. The above pullet is one of the choicest we have seen this past season having excellent shape and beautiful clear, snappy barring. No doubt she will be a valuable individual also as a breeder in the pens at Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass.—A. O. Schilling.

permitted to become SLIMY, as is so often the case. Many diseases originate from neglect at this point.

CLOSE ATTENTION TO DETAILS IS WHAT COUNTS, AND OFTEN IT IS THE THINGS THAT WE CONSIDER TRIFLING AND PASS BY WHICH CAUSE US TROUBLE, RATHER THAN THE THINGS TO WHICH WE ATTACH MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE.

Care of Soil is Very Important

This brings us to the ground or soil on which we are working, and it goes without saying that the poultry raiser who is following so-called intensive methods has a greater problem than the one who has a wide range for his chicks and fowls. Where generous range is available there is little to be feared from unclean or contaminated soil, but where chicks are grown in close quarters, on limited areas, the ground or soil is very liable to become "chicken sick".

Chicken sick soil is contagious as a rule and unless it is prevented, this term is quite likely to be changed into "sick chickens". Over-crowded, small runs soon become "chicken sick" DURING WARM WEATHER and once the trouble starts there is no telling what the end will be.

during the warm weather. I have known them to appear in well-kept colony brooders that were isolated from other poultry and poultry buildings and it is my belief that they were introduced by English sparrows which infested the brooder runs.

Spraying frequently the interiors of brood coops, brooders and colony houses with a good disinfectant, taking care to thoroughly saturate all cracks and crevices, will usually prevent trouble from this source, if the foregoing instructions in regard to frequent cleaning are carefully observed.

The Mistake of Over-Crowding

CLEANLINESS WILL AVAIL BUT LITTLE IF WE ATTEMPT TO CROWD TWO CHICKS UPON THE AREA THAT ONLY ONE SHOULD OCCUPY.

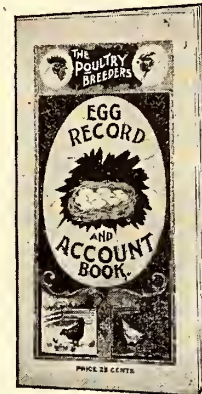
There probably is no other condition attached to chick raising that causes as heavy mortality as over-crowding. It is an error that many of us, in our zeal to raise a large number of chicks, are guilty of—unconsciously, I might say. Nevertheless, it leaves its mark even on the survivors, by reducing their vitality and stunting their growth, and the best we can hope to have at the end of the season will be a flock of fowls with impaired vigor.

The remedy here is the adoption of preventive measures, which consist of frequent cultivation or stirring the soil and the planting of some QUICK GROWING CROP, like rape, oats, rye, etc. This not only helps to keep the soil sweet and clean, but also supplies young and tender green food, which usually is a much needed element in small and crowded yards. This brings up another question, that of over-crowding, which will be treated later on.

A word here about the chicks being kept free from lice, mites, etc. If the foregoing precautions and sanitary measures are observed, there should be little danger from this source, yet we must not assume that we are safe from an invasion of these pests. On the contrary, let us be on the lookout for them AT ALL TIMES and not permit them to secure a foothold before we discover their presence.

This is especially true of mites, as they are liable to appear suddenly at any time

EGG RECORD AND Account Book



An Easily Kept Record of Profit and Loss

A simple, easy method for keeping correct account by the day, month and year of all expenses and income from eleven yards of fowls; also record of all eggs laid, set, or sold; chicks hatched, reared, sold, etc.; also record of orders as filled.

How much did you make last year?

This book was prepared to meet the need and demand for an accounting system whereby a breeder can rear poultry more intelligently as to profit and loss, and in its present form embraces the best of the systems employed by our most experienced poultry breeders.

The rapid sale of the several editions of this book and its universal approval by the poultry press and poultrymen is proof that it does the work for which it was designed.

Price, 25 Cents, Postpaid

A full year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and one Account Book for 60 cents.

American Poultry Publishing Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Over-crowding in coop or brooder shows itself disastrously sooner than does over-crowding in yards or "on range". Both conditions, however, contribute to the same form of loss and disappointment. Therefore we should always bear in mind that **IT IS FAR BETTER AND MORE PROFITABLE TO RAISE ONE HEALTHY CHICK THAN TWO PUNY ONES.**

Often we make the mistake of miscalculating brooding capacity, using as a basis the number of "day-old chicks" we can care for. The space that will be roomy enough for fifty day-old chicks will be totally inadequate when the chicks are eight weeks old. **AND THE CRAMPED QUARTERS WILL CONTINUE TO GROW RAPIDLY WORSE as the chicks grow older and larger.**

Culling Should Be Started Early

This brings us to another point, that of "culling". Our advice here is to begin early and practice it rigorously but intelligently until the chicks are developed and put into winter quarters in the autumn. It is a good plan when the chicks are still small to select out the weaklings, doing this as fast as they appear and then humanely to end their sufferings. It generally is a waste of time, food and valuable space to try to save cripples and weaklings. Give your attention and feed to the healthy, rugged chicks.

Later, as the birds get older, there will be occasion for further culling of a different nature. Some chicks will grow more rapidly than the others and these large, vigorous, robust ones should be selected and put in quarters by themselves. If left in the flock they often will over-run the weaker and slower growing chicks and thus further retard their growth.

From time to time still other chicks will be noticed that seem to fall considerably behind the others—a third grade, as it were. These also should be put by themselves and given every inducement to grow, but as soon as they reach a marketable size we advise you to dispose of them. Save only the healthy and vigorous chicks for winter laying and for breeders.

Remember that the main object in culling is to give all the worth-while

In the foregoing I have endeavored to give what I believe are the most important essentials governing the successful care of young and growing chicks at this season of the year. My remarks are based not alone on my own long-time experience, but also on the experience of many others, because I fully appreciate the complexities which this problem presents under widely varying conditions.

Before closing I wish to give just a word of warning, regarding the management of brooders at this season. As the days are rapidly becoming warmer, extra close attention will need to be paid to the heat in the brooders, both day and night. Probably during the day the lamps will have to be turned out entirely, otherwise the hovers will become veritable "ovens" and **LARGE LOSSES** will result from over-heating the chicks. This is a feature that of necessity will need careful attention, as a little oversight in this particular may ruin an otherwise promising brood.

WONDERFUL PULLER
Firthcliffe, N. Y.
February 19, 1915.
American Poultry World,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:
Wish to say the classified ads. are wonderful pullers. I could have sold \$500 worth of stock if I had had it to spare—the result of a 90 cents. ad. I shall advertise when I need to in the "World".
Edmund Higginson.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE

B. H. Scranton, Box W, Rising Sun, Ind., whose reputation as a producer of high quality in S. C. Rhode Island Reds is too well known to need any comment here, is now offering eggs for hatching from all matings at one-half the regular prices. As many of the leading prize winners each year are June hatched birds there is still time to bring out a few hatches and endeavor to get in the winning class at next season's

Llenroc Reds EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS NOW HALF PRICE
Annual half price sale of breeders opens June 1st. Send for a copy of our mating list and make your selections now. First come first served.
JOHN E. HOUCK, Black Creek, Ont. **HOUCK & ALT, HENRY ALT,** Buffalo, N. Y.
87 FULLER STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively
WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale.
Mention A. P. W. T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.
For prices and descriptions write
GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD.

Howland's Buff Wyandottes and White Houdans
Madison Square and Boston winners. A limited number of White Houdan eggs one dollar apiece.
STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y.

USE KEROSENE ENGINE FREE
Amazing "Detroit" Kerosene Engine, 15 days FREE trial proves kerosene cheapest fuel. If satisfied pay lowest price ever given, if not pay nothing. No waste. No evaporation. No explosion. Two pints coal oil do work of 3 pints of gasoline. Prices (stripped) \$29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write **DETROIT ENGINE WORKS,** 352 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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PATENT APPLIED FOR
Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.
BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO., 234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

CHICKS 400,000 For 1915
From flocks winning at Chicago, Boston and Cleveland. Strains having 256 egg average. White and Brown Leghorns \$3 per 25—\$5.50 per 50—\$10 per 100. Buff Leghorns, Barred, White or Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas and Anconas, \$3.50 per 25—\$6.50 per 50—\$12 per 100. White and Buff Orpingtons \$4.50 per 25—\$8 per 50—\$15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Best Coal Colony Brooder-Stove made \$15. Get your order in early.
CLEVELAND HATCHERY, 7918 W. Madison Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.

One Cent per Chick per Month

is all Pratts Poultry Regulator costs. Keeps up the rapid, healthy growth they got as baby chicks from Pratts Baby Chick Food. Hurries them to the broiler stage and makes the pullets early layers.

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR
Insures Splendid Vitality

Prevents disease, builds up run-down birds, and is just the thing for grown and growing stock. Take home a 25-lb. pail at \$2.50, or a \$1.00 or 50c. package. If it does not prove its worth to your satisfaction, the dealer on request will refund your money.

Pratts POWDERED LICE KILLER

Kills Lice Instantly

Shake it on or put it in the dust bath. Effective without irritating the lungs or skin. In sifter top cans, 50c. and 25c.

40,000 dealers.

PRATT FOOD CO. Philadelphia, Chicago and Toronto

chicks a greater chance to grow rapidly and become really useful specimens.

Often many chicks ARE HUNGRY, or practically are starving and the owner does not realize it. This is caused by the larger and more vigorous chicks preventing the smaller, weaker ones in the brood or flock from getting their full share of food and nourishment. Frequent and careful "culling" will prevent this and insure better chicks in every way.

shows. Mr. Scranton will be glad to hear from all who desire to improve their Reds and will give prompt attention to all orders. As he has completed his hatching operations he is prepared to make prompt shipments and guarantees to do his best to please all customers.

THE VALUE OF HEN MANURE

Chemical Composition Indicates High Nitrogen Content.

Fertilizing Value. How To Use.

Hen manure as handled on many farms loses much of its fertilizing value, but when properly cared for and treated with the proper substances to prevent the loss of nitrogen it becomes a most valuable fertilizer. In a short paper treating on the composition of hen manure and the proper method of handling, F. W. Taylor of the New Hampshire College and Experiment Stations says:

The manure of hens and other classes of poultry differs materially from that of four-legged farm animals in that the liquid and solid excreta are voided together instead of separately. Because of this, hen manure is relatively rich in nitrogen, most of which is in a form readily available for growing plants.

Chemical analyses show hen manure to be a rather valuable product. This is due, first, to the kind of feed consumed by the hens; second, to the losses occurring before the samples were taken, and third, to the admixture of dirt, sand or dust. These analyses show that fresh (undried) hen manure contains from 48 to 75 per cent. of water; 0.66 to 2.30 per cent. nitrogen; 0.47 to 2.07 per cent. phosphoric acid; and 0.18 to 0.63 per cent. potash. Air-dry hen manure has been found to vary from 1.82 to 2.13 per cent. nitrogen; from 0.85 to 2.21 per cent. phosphoric acid; and from 0.35 to 1.11 per cent. potash.

As a general statement, the average composition of hen manure may be given as follows:

	Fresh or undried	Air-dry
Water	65.0 per cent.	8.0 per cent.
Nitrogen	1.2 per cent.	2.0 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid	0.8 per cent.	2.0 per cent.
Potash	0.4 per cent.	1.0 per cent.

Value

Figuring nitrogen at 16 cents and phosphoric acid and potash at 5 cents per pound the fertilizing value of a ton of fresh hen manure on the basis of the above average composition is readily computed to be \$5.04.

It has been found that the night droppings from a hen varies from 27 to 43 pounds per year. Taking 35 pounds as an average, about one ton of droppings would thus be secured for every sixty hens kept. The night droppings from each hen would thus be worth about 8½ cents per year.

Preservation

The value of hen manure is due mainly to its high content of nitrogen. The nitrogen, however, is in such a form as to be readily changed into ammonium carbonate as soon as decomposition sets in, and thus much of it may go off into the air as ammonia gas and be lost. In order to prevent this loss fresh hen manure should be mixed with some absorbent like road dust, dry muck, or sawdust, or with some chemical substance like acid phosphate, kainit or land plaster which will combine with the ammonia as fast as it is formed.

The object of treating hen manure with

one or more of these substances is three-fold: first, to prevent the loss of nitrogen; second, to make a better balanced fertilizer; third, to improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be easily applied.

Mixtures Recommended

No. 1. For field and garden crops:

- 100 lbs. fresh droppings,
- 50 lbs. acid phosphate,
- 25 lbs. kainit,
- 25 lbs. dry sawdust or muck.

No. 2. For lawns or grass fields:

- 100 lbs. fresh droppings,
- 25 lbs. acid phosphate,
- 50 lbs. land plaster,
- 25 lbs. dry sawdust or muck.

The most convenient way of using the sawdust or muck is to sprinkle it on the dropping boards whenever the droppings are removed, which should be daily. The other materials should be mixed in proper proportions and sprinkled over the fresh droppings at the time they are scraped up and added to the accumulating stock.

Application

Hen manure is naturally "strong" and if it comes in close contact with either seeds or delicate rootlets it is apt to burn and injure them. In most cases, it should

be applied broadcast by means of a manure spreader, and harrowed in. For corn and potatoes a small quantity spread widely by hand in the hill or drill


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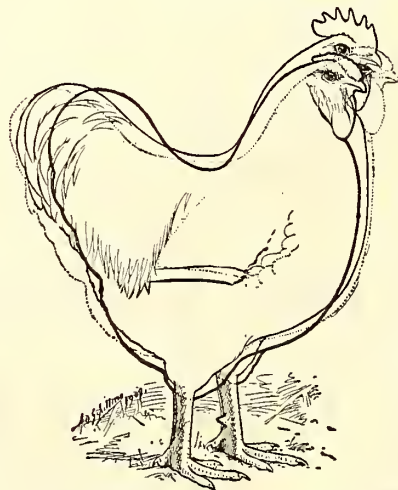


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THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

Edited by
WILLIAM C. DENNY

Contributed to by such well known breeders as: E. B. Thompson, Victor Bradley, A. C. Smith, A. C. Hawkins, C. H. Latham, W. S. Russell, M. F. Delano, F. W. Briggs, C. H. Welles, J. H. Parks and others.

Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many half-tone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

Every breeder of Plymouth Rocks any variety should own a copy of this book.

144 pages 9 x 12 inches, price \$1.00 post paid. With one year's subscription to this Journal \$1.25. With three years subscription \$1.75. Canadian subscribers add 25 cts. per year postage. Send all orders to

American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

will prove effective. The mixtures recommended above may be applied at the rate of two to four tons per acre, depending upon the nature of the soil and kind of crop.

Caution

Store the droppings in barrels or boxes and keep in a cool, dry place. Do not mix ashes, basic slag or lime with hen manure as these will set free the ammonia and a greater loss will ensue than if the manure was left in its natural state.

THE LAYING HEN.

How to Know Her.

In regard to the selection of laying hens for breeding purposes, the Poultry Expert stated recently that most theories of selecting layers assist the beginner up to a certain point, but experience of the different types of birds is essential. "Know your breed" is the motto that should be inscribed over all of them.

It should also be understood that there is a "laying" type, and some breeds conform more closely to it than others; notably, a typical White Leghorn. However, some characteristics are common to all good layers, and the points for judging a fowl for its laying qualities which can be recognized at sight may be summarized as follows:

1.—Pullets to be selected should be in good health and condition, and not under six months old.

2.—Start at the head—this is undoubtedly the best index; the head of a layer of whatever breed should indicate activity and alertness, by what may be described as a lean expression of face, which should be fine in texture and free from wrinkles. The comb should be correspondingly fine in texture, with bright eyes—large and expressive. Any coarseness in face and comb, particularly if accompanied by a thick skull and heavy eyebrows, is a sure indication of an indifferent layer.

3.—The neck should be fairly long and not too thick.

4.—The body should be deep and fairly long, showing deepness in the abdominal part when viewed from behind. The skin underneath the breast bone should be fine and pliable, and not hard.

All these qualities can be seen in the yard and at a glance, and consequently are easily picked out by the experienced eye. The poultryman who is unable to select on these lines is not likely to meet with much success on any others. It will be found on handling such hens as described that they have fine, straight pelvic bones, which may be rigid, pliable, or expanded, according to the stage of laying the birds happen to be in. The weights should be according to the breed. It is desirable that Leghorns should be

at least 4 to 4½ lb. at 7 months old; while dual-purpose hens, to be considered good layers, should not exceed 5½ lb. at the same age.—Exchange.

BARRED ROCKS OF QUALITY

John W. Yant, R. 24, Canton, Ohio, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, would like to hear from all A. P. W. readers interested in quality stock. Mr. Yant as will be remembered won the Diamond special for best display at the Chicago Coliseum last December. He is now offering eggs from his prize matings at cut prices and will give prompt and careful attention to all orders. It is not yet too late to hatch winners for next winter's shows and we believe it would be a good plan for those interested in Barred Rocks to take advantage of this opportunity.

BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS.

A recent letter from H. W. Hayner, who is now located at Livingston, N. Y., where he has joined forces with his father in the breeding of Barred Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, states that they have a fine lot of stock of either variety that they are prepared to dispose of at reasonable prices. For example, they mention a choice lot of R. I. Red pullets that will be disposed of at \$2.00 each. They will also be pleased to hear from all who are desirous of purchasing hatching eggs and are prepared to quote prices that will appeal to you. A letter stating what you want will bring you prices by return mail that will make you a Hayner customer. It will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned when you write.

*** Properly constructed poultry houses are essential to success. Learn how to build them by purchasing a copy, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." Fifty cents post paid ***

*** Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy ***

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Further information and a 48 page poultry book free for the asking. Mention dealer's name.
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FOR BARGAINS IN REDS

Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write
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Don't let them die, that's where your profit is lost. If White Diarrhoea, Going Light, Gapes, Stunted, Thin Breast, White Droppings or not Developing, give them Wacker's Chick tablets, then watch 'em grow. Give in the water once or twice a week and prevent the above. 100 tablets 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To Avoid Substitutes **ORDER DIRECT.**

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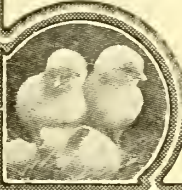
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are hatched from the finest utility and the choicest exhibition matings of Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks; are hatched in the latest pattern incubators; are carefully packed for shipment. A full count in good condition is guaranteed on arrival. This will



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strong, vigorous parent stock of such splendid ancestry, ideal incubators, correct shipping, assure you sturdy, stocky chicks of great vitality, raised with the least effort and you are absolutely sure they will mature into the finest utility and exhibition birds. Eggs for hatching from the same matings.

R. C. CALDWELL, Box W, LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

TRACEY'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have proved their worth in the leading shows of the nation this season. At the great New York State Fair in the hottest and biggest class of Reds ever shown at a Fall Fair, the leading breeders of the East in competition we won best display, our 1st hen winning color special over pullets. At Madison Square Garden, in competition with the champions of nearly all the leading shows, "The Conqueror" our wonderful single comb cockerel won first prize and special for best colored male. Judge Card who judged the Reds at Boston, Pittsburgh, Pa., New York State Fair and other leading Red shows this season declared him the best Red cockerel that he handled this season. This is significant, we also furnished Blue Ribbon cockerels and pullets for six big shows. Eggs from the best matings we ever owned five and ten dollars per setting. Send for mating list. Member A. P. A. Member R. I. Red Club of America.

GEORGE W. TRACEY,

Box W,

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

According to the A. P. A. Bulletin fresh eggs were quoted at three cents per dozen in 1843.

Wm. G. Minnich, Carlisle, Pa., will visit England in May and expects to bring back many of the feathered beauties on his return.

Press dispatches state that a goose after having been entombed for 62 days was extricated alive from the ruins caused by the earthquake at Avezzano, Italy.

Owing to other business connections which demand his attention Stuart Had-dock, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is advertising his farm known as Granock Farm, stock and good will for sale.

Ross Swartout, the well known Canadian R. C. Black Minorea breeder, has moved from Newport to Brantford, Ont., where he has secured a large farm which affords better facilities for his rapidly growing business.

Poultry houses of the semi-monitor type in which provision was made for the free admission of air were in use as early as 1872. This ante-dates by several years the claims of certain writers who lay claim to the introduction of this style of house.

Preparations are already under way for the Greater Buffalo Show to be held Thanksgiving week. Outside interest already manifest in this event augers well for one of the greatest poultry exhibitions ever held in the Queen City of the Lakes.

On April 2nd, Greystone Poultry Farm, Yonkers, N. Y., was visited by a disastrous fire, resulting in the total destruction of the poultry buildings. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The most of the stock, some 1,500 chickens, were saved by employees of the place.

By government order issued November 24, 1914, poultry foods and remedies are placed on the free list in Uruguay.

The National Bantam Association will hold its next annual meeting in connection with the Great Buffalo Show, Thanksgiving week.

Seven men convicted in Federal court, Trenton, N. J., for violating the Food and Drugs Act by dealing in and selling to bakers canned egg yolks that were unfit for food purposes, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three months to one year.

H. W. Alt of the firm Houck & Alt, Buffalo, N. Y., breeders of Rhode Island Reds, who has been suffering from an attack of appendicitis, is again able to look after the details of the firm's business, which we understand is in a flourishing condition.

Here is the latest from New Jersey. A poultryman upon visiting his hennery recently for the purpose of gathering the

eggs was surprised to find a nest full of fried eggs. During the day, so 'tis said, the building was struck by lightning, which is supposed to account for the condition of said eggs.

The annual election of the National Partridge Wyandotte Club resulted as follows: President, E. O. Thiem, Dennison, Iowa; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Curtis, Milton, Wis., C. H. Wood, Sherwsbury, Mass., Lester Howell, Monett, Mo.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Tallinger, Barnards, N. Y.

Richard Croker, at one time prominent in the affairs of Tammany Hall, maintains at Glencairn, Sandyford Co., Dublin, Ireland, an extensive poultry farm where neither money, land, nor buildings have been spared to make it one of the most up-to-date in the country.

David F. Williams, Albany, N. Y., who has been a familiar figure at poultry shows of the east for many years, died on February 25, 1915. Mr. Williams was the originator and manufacturer of Williams' Fire Extractor, a remedy that has been used successfully in curing colds and roup in fowls by hundreds of poultry raisers.

Poultry business is said to be popular in British Columbia and Vice Consul, R. M. Newcomb, of Victoria, states that eggs were selling toward the end of March for 25 cents per dozen. The market has a good local supply, which will continue, as there are more persons engaged in the poultry business on Vancouver Island than ever before.

A Buffalo, N. Y. theatre recently introduced the innovation of holding a poultry exhibition in connection with its regular program. Upwards of 200 fowls were exhibited and a display of incubators in which chicks were hatched daily added interest to the exhibition. The experiment is reported as being very successful.

A Yates Co. resident who believed there was a grand opportunity to make money in raising Guinea fowls for the city markets purchased one hundred head from a southern breeder as a flock with

which to start operations. When eggs were not forthcoming and all means and remedies for coaxing egg production had failed, he sought the advise of a friend versed in poultry and learned to his dismay that his birds, while in healthy condition, were all males.

The way of the transgressor is hard. O. K. Hobbs, a poultryman, of Hickory Grove, Ky., has transgressed the ethics of good business with the result that he has become entangled in the meshes of the law. It is reported that his questionable methods of doing business resulted in a charge of using the mails to defraud and our "Uncle Samuel" has

LARGE UTILITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
THE KIND THAT LAY BIG EGGS. All big, hardy, free range birds, bred from record hens. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Day old chicks 14c each. 100 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Write us
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Edward L. Blum, Loreley, Balto Co., Md.

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win
At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show. I guarantee to please you. Mating list on request. Choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale.
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The original coal burning, self-regulating colony brooder. Used successfully by hundreds of successful poultry raisers. The MacKay Colony Brooder is made in two styles, to meet the requirements of both the large and small grower. Get our free circular and learn more about this modern brooding method.

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The above are all records of hens or pullets of my large sized, large egg Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 43 prizes Madison Square Garden, 2 silver cups Philadelphia, White Wyandottes, Silver Cups. Barred Rocks, Bradley, Silver Caps. S. C. Reds, Tompkin's very fine. Eggs \$2 to \$7 per 15, \$7 to \$25 per 100. Catalogue.

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builds bone and muscle in your growing stock—they thrive because it keeps every organ doing its work.

Tell the man you want CONKEY'S; it contains no filler, no Cayenne pepper—just pure medicine that helps your birds. Get a pair or Package now.

Use Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, Conkey's Lice Powder, and Conkey's Lice Liquid regularly and rid your flock of these pests.

Send 4c. in stamps for "Conkey's Poultry Doctor."

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"THE FEATHERED WORLD" YEAR BOOK 1915.

An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers, 832 pages, fully illustrated with photographs of the leading birds of the year. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.

This book offers an exceptional medium for advertising stock, as it goes to fanciers the world over. The charges are very moderate, viz., \$6.00 for a full page advertisement and a copy of the work. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Illustrations can be inserted in the text at the same charge.

Subscription rate to the Feathered World newspaper is \$2.75 a year. Specimen copy free upon application. Address

9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England

intrusted the affairs of the erstwhile Buff Minorcas advertiser to the Federal grand jury.

—o—

"The Community Egg Circle" is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture outlining a Co-operative plan to reduce the enormous waste now caused by the careless marketing of eggs. Since the annual production of poultry and eggs in the United States is valued at over \$600,000,000 and the loss through haphazard methods of handling and marketing is said to reach 8 per cent. It is evident that there is grave need for methods that will result in reducing this loss.

—o—

The Government appropriation for poultry investigational work in the Department of Animal Husbandry has been increased \$10,000. This appropriation is under the special act February 23, 1914. The act also provides for co-operative work in poultry investigations between the Bureau of Animal Industry, which has to do with the raising and breeding of poultry, the Office of Markets and Rural Organizations and the Bureau of Chemistry, which has control of the shipment, handling, and refrigeration of eggs and poultry. The Bureau of Chemistry also receives authority to conduct investigations in methods of feeding market poultry at the poultry stations, with a view to determining the feed best adapted, not merely for fattening chickens but for producing the best grade of chicken flesh for market.

EARLY HATCH AND FEEDING OF CHICKS.

The larger breeds as the Rocks, Wyandottes, or Orpingtons should be hatched in February or March, properly cared for and fed so as to reach full development and have proper weight by fall. Selection of pullets for breeding should be made from these early hatches. Strength and vigor must be kept in mind in making these selections.

The lighter breeds as the Leghorns may be hatched about the first of April. Pullets hatched at this time will begin to lay in the fall and will probably not moult until the following fall, thus saving the loss incurred by the birds going through a moult. Often such breeds hatched a month or two earlier begin laying in the early fall, then begin to moult, which causes them to stop laying for a while.

The following ration is used in chick feeding this year at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

The baby chicks for the first five days are fed a mixture of rolled oats, 8 parts; bread crumbs or cracker waste, 8 parts;

sifted beef scrap, 2 parts, bone meal, 1 part.

This mixture is mixed with sour skimmed milk and fed five times a day. Shredded green food, fine grit and charcoal are scattered over the food.

From five to fifteen days the following mixture is given: cracked wheat, 3 parts; cracked corn (fine) 2 parts; pin-head oatmeal, 1 part.

Scattered in light litter morning and evening.

The following mixture with sour milk is given 3 times a day in addition to the above. At the end of fifteen days it is fed only twice a day: Wheat bran, 3 parts; corn meal, 3 parts; wheat middlings, 3 parts; beef scrap, 3 parts; bone meal, 1 part.

After the chicks are 30 days old give moist mash once a day. And keep same mash dry in dry mash hoppers before them at all times. And give the following in litter morning and evening: Whole wheat, 3 parts; cracked corn, 2 parts; hulled oats, 1 part.

After the chicks are six weeks old continue dry mash as above and give the whole wheat and cracked corn equal parts in hopper.

Chicks should be provided with green pasture made by spading up their run and sowing it down in oats or rape. Clean water should be kept before them at all times. The pans must be thoroughly washed each day. Avoid damp foul ground and if brooding is done by the hen keep her confined till chicks are weaned and remove to clean fresh ground once a week. Disinfect with a 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution or other equally good disinfectant all feeding utensils and brooder or brood coop frequently.

Our slogan is "Raise more poultry and better poultry in North Carolina." B F. Kaupp.

—o—

*** A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Earn a dollar by sending your order for magazines to us ***

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS Winners of many regular and special prizes in keen competition, including cup for best display and challenge cup for best Orpington in show at Providence, R. I., this season. A few grand cockerels for sale, also eggs for hatching and baby chicks

SUNSET POULTRY YARDS, C. E. SEIGEL, Prop. **OLNEYVILLE, R. I.**

SPECIAL SALE R. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
600-YEARLING PULLETS, COCKERELS-600

I must reduce my stock of breeding birds and am going to sell at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 birds worth three times the money. Just the right time to get breeders from which to get show birds, for the winter shows. This is your opportunity—grab it while you can. Everything on approval and money back if you do not like it. Baby chicks and month old chicks also.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON, Box W, **MORTON, PA.**

DAY OLD BIRDS, CHICKS AND DUCKS
EGGS FOR HATCHING, BREEDING STOCK, CUT CLOVER

Order early and get the reduced price. S. C. White Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Rocks, Anconas, Brahmans, Orpingtons, White and Pearl Guineas, Perkins, American Fawn, Penciled English and White Runner Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

NIEMAN'S POULTRY FARM,

H. A. NIEMAN & CO., RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

TAFT WHITE ORPINGTONS

John R. Taft, Collins N. Y., who has made a success with White Orpingtons resumes advertising with this issue of A. P. W. Mr. Taft's stock came originally from eggs imported from Miss Carey of England and he has bred carefully year after year to produce quality and not quantity from his matings. This policy has naturally restricted the size of his flock, but Mr. Taft says he had rather have one good bird than two ordinary ones. He is satisfied that it pays to breed carefully and to cull closely. Readers favoring Mr. Taft with an order may rest assured that he will do his best to satisfy and that he will endeavor to merit their patronage.

McLEAN'S S. C. R. I. REDS, NONPAREIL STRAIN
My Reds breed true to type and color and are heavy layers. Write for mating list. If you wish to be a winner get eggs from a "NONPAREIL".
S. G. McLEAN, SO. GLASTONBURY, CONN

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapnested hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.
L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE
To buyers of Successful Incubators and brooders. Big 1915 book sent free for a postal. Don't buy any incubator till you write to
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Half Price After May 15th.

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No more need of honing the razor. SHARPENING PASTE will keep it right all the time. Price 25 cents.

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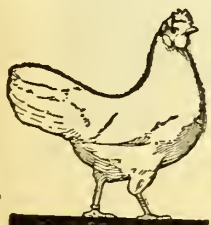
QUALITY QUALITY QUALITY
S. C. White Leghorns and both combs R. I. Reds. Eggs and Baby Chicks for sale. Send for our mating list. Address

POULTRY DEPT. EAGLE BAY FARM, F. A. House, Mgr. Silver Creek, N. Y.

ORCHARD FARM REDS

Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, Noroton Heights, Conn.



FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS—BUY NOW

30% CUT ON ALL GRADES OF STOCK.

Pullets and Hens \$1.50 up. Males \$5.50 up. Shipped on approval, also C. O. D. Trapped for 15 years, wonderful layers. Winners at 20 big shows, exhibition birds for any show at low prices. Write for 36 page free Catalogue—tells all.

EGGS AND CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Eggs from utility matings \$5.00 per 100, \$47.00 per 1000; Chicks \$12.00 per 100, \$108.00 per 1,000 in June, \$10.00 per 100, \$90.00 per 1,000 in July. Prompt shipment; satisfaction guaranteed. Free Catalogue describes matings and proves that Ferris Leghorns are best.

EIGHT WEEKS OLD STOCK FROM BEST MATINGS.

Cockerels or Pullets as desired. Pen of five only \$6.25; 15 Pullets and Cockerel, \$20.00. Write for prices in 100 lots or more. Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere. Order at once if you want the early hatched ones.

FERRIS LEGHORN FARM,

Geo. B. Ferris, 908 N. Union,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

Editor American Poultry World:

In reference to Mr. Wacker's article on trap-nesting, page 383 your March issue, it seems to me that any system for judging the laying capacity of a pullet outside the trap-nest practice must be based on physical type and conformation, or in other words, what one can see or feel.

The egg laying character, constitutional vigor and prepotency are all invisible characters. I cannot see how a breeder who trap-nests his pullets can be handicapped and lose a year on each generation in building up his flock over the man who selects layers before they begin to lay. The only difference that I can see, if both use pullets for breeders is that the trap-nester knows and the guesser thinks he knows which pullet lays the most and which lays the least eggs.

The really most important question in breeding is prepotency,—the ability to transmit any character good or bad from generation to generation—we can estimate the future only by past records and performances. If we have no records, the best guess in the world is a very poor foundation to build on.

We can have no pedigrees without records and no records without trap-nesting, and whether it pays or not all depends on the kind of pay a man or woman wants for the necessary work.

I have never known any one to claim that trap-nesting on any scale ever did pay in dollars and cents. Now does ninety-nine per cent of all the things we do in this world pay in dollars and cents? Certainly the man who sells a hen with a record of 200 or better for \$10.00 does not get paid for making 1,500 visits to his nests per annum to prove to his own satisfaction the laying capacity of each individual hen in his flock.

We do things because we want to know certain things as a basis for future action and want this knowledge beyond a shadow of a doubt. Breeders who have trap-nested for years are satisfied with the results. They can trace their progress from year to year, they know they have made the 200 eggs hen possible, but it is always the non-trap nester who claims that it doesn't pay, he is the uneasy one. C. B. Allaire, San Antonio, New Mexico.

Editor American Poultry World:

In order to protect the readers of the American Poultry World against the loss of their chicks, I will thank you to publish this letter in your columns. I read in an article in March issue by Mr. R. M. Henderson that sassafras oil was good for head lice on chicks and less dangerous than coal oil and lard and I decided to use sassafras oil on mine. On last night I treated 19 chicks with it and this morning 16 of them were dead, so you see sassafras oil is very dangerous and my advice to all of your readers is to stick to coal oil and lard. Thanking you for your kindness in publishing this, which I assure you is simply for the protection of your readers, I am, S. H. Stewart, Lynchburg, Va.

Editor American Poultry World:

On April 1st we secured 25 Barred Rock chicks. They were from ordinary stock and 12 pullets were raised from the 25. The pullets started to lay November 13th and laid 84 eggs in November, 180 eggs in December and 217 eggs in January. Since January 14th, 6 eggs were laid one day, all other days over and up to 11, yesterday 12 eggs were laid. This is just to show that good care will produce as a rule, even though the ancestors were not trap-nested stock. Selection and care goes a great way. This pen never had anything but a very limited run, their coop is very primitive and very cold. I usually have thoroughbred stock, but I have always produced eggs from any healthy birds no matter when. The chicks were raised in a place about 8 x 10 with dirt floor. I have kept chickens on this same ground for 18 years. I simply take the top dirt off and put in garden and renew from garden.—Elmer E. Beardlee.

Note. The above communication was dated February 2nd and shows extraordinary laying during January. The authenticity of the above report is vouchered for by L. E. Sands, well known breeder of White Leghorns, who adds that the eggs when marketed brought nearly

twenty dollars. This shows what can be done in a city or village back yard and should encourage others to give poultry a trial.

SPECKLED SUSSEX

We are advised by W. M. Patteson, Penn Yan, N. Y., who was among the first to make extensive importations of Sussex to this country, that he has a fine lot of American bred Speckled Sussex cockerels for disposal at \$5 each. Mr. Patteson lays particular emphasis on the value of these birds for cross breeding by farmers for the purpose of improving the general quality of their flocks. The Sussex are the favorite table fowl in England and are bred extensively for market purposes and command a premium in the leading markets. As the general farm flocks of this country are in a majority of cases of inferior quality, it is to be hoped that the owners will do their best to improve them. No doubt one of these cockerels would prove a paying investment and ultimately lead to a pure bred flock.

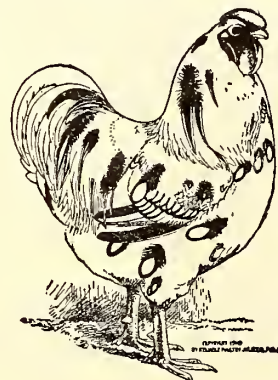
McDONOUGH & BIDWELL

All persons interested in Campines, either Golden or Silver, Black Langshans or White Faverolles should write McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., for their summer prices on stock and eggs. We understand that these breeders, having had a very successful hatching season, are prepared to quote very attractive prices on either stock or eggs of the above varieties. As many of the best specimens each year are June hatched birds, there is every reason why you should take advantage of these summer sales and prepare to get out a few June chicks. When writing it will be appreciated if you will mention A. P. W.

THE WYANDOTTES

GOLDEN, SILVER, WHITE, BUFF, BLACK SILVER PENCILED, PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN

ONE of the most complete and exhaustive breed books ever published. Treats each one of the eight standard varieties in a comprehensive manner, besides giving an extensive review of the non-standard varieties. All subjects from the egg to the show room are fully covered. It is in the full sense of the word a complete text book on the scientific breeding of Wyandottes of all varieties.



Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt long regarded as America's foremost authority on Wyandottes. Contributed to by scores of leading breeders in all sections of the country. Included in the number are J. C. Jodery, M. F. Delano, Jno. S. Martin, Henry Steinmesch, Ira C. Kellar, Dr. N. W. Sanborne and others.

Contains three full page illustrations in colors besides numerous half-tone reproductions and line drawings by Artists Sewell, Schilling and Burgess.

The history of Wyandotte origin is fully explained, as is also the origin of your favorite variety.

To know your breed and breed them properly you should own a copy of this book. 160 pages and cover. Price \$1.00 post paid, \$1.75 with a three year's subscription to this Journal. One year \$1.25. Add \$.25 per year for Canadian subscriptions. Send all orders to—

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, 158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

POULTRY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

By Wm. C. Denny

(Continued from page 498)

consisted of thirty or forty pupils, the egg production fell off nearly 50 per cent. and it was ten days or two weeks before the flock were going as well as before.

Like the Permanent Poultry Display, the Egg Laying Contest is attracting a great deal of attention from the visitors who are greatly interested in the daily work that must be done in caring for and feeding the stock. Great interest is taken in the trap-nesting of the females, the keeping of the records, the method of cleaning and disinfecting of the pens, and the growing and feeding of sprouted oats.

Universal Poultry Show

With the exception of the Dog and Cat Show and the exhibit of Pet Stock and Childrens' Pets that are to take place the closing week of the Exposition, the Poultry and Pigeon Show which will be held November 18-28 is the last of the Live Stock Competitive Exhibitions. The Exposition management is hopeful that it will be the largest and finest display of the feathered races ever brought together and are making arrangements accordingly. A popular move was made in appointing T. E. Quisenberry of Mountain Grove, Mo., (shown on right of illustration) as Superintendent of the Poultry Department. Mr. Quisenberry's wide experience in poultry interests has furnished him with a knowledge of what will be required in handling a World's Poultry Display, while his resourcefulness will undoubtedly enable him to meet every situation.

The plans already decided upon include uniform cooping, that coops will be single decked and all poultry will be shown one bird in a coop. All entries will be handled and cared for by experienced men. Twenty-five judges are to be appointed, these officials are now being selected with a view of hav-

ing all sections of United States and Canada represented. Many states have

In "The Show You" State

IN a letter of date March 26, 1915, to the editor of American Poultry World, T. E. Quisenberry, secretary of the Missouri State Poultry Board and director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., reported the latest big cash appropriation by the state legislature for government poultry work, as follows:

"Since hearing from you, the legislature has made an appropriation of \$81,110 for our work for the next two years, and also has given us \$10,000 with which to pay premiums at county poultry shows, allowing \$100 to each county. There was practically no opposition to any of these three bills, either in the house or in the senate."

This is indeed "a lot of money", comparatively speaking. What other great American commonwealth has equalled or exceeded it?

How about New York State?

How about Pennsylvania?

Ohio is doing well, but has she equalled or approached this sum?

And who deserves the most credit for Missouri's liberal action?

In passing let us direct due attention to the fact that the State Poultry Association of Missouri now has more than 5,000 interested members, each of whom pays a small annual membership fee and obtains in return numerous valuable "helps" in poultry work, directly and indirectly.

More on this subject in later issues of this journal.

tributed in various ways. Some provide for the payment of entry fees, others for the expense of sending the exhibits including express charges, while a number of states propose to duplicate the Exposition prizes that are won by the residents of those states. Mr. Quisenberry has suggested that the State Branches of the American Poultry Association begin work at once so that each one will be properly represented at the exposition. He has recommended having all the birds from one state or a particular locality assembled at a central point and the making of arrangements to ship a carload in charge of one or two competent men.

According to present plans, poultry should arrive at the Exposition grounds on November 16 to 17. The exhibition period and time occupied in judging will be from November 18-28. Entries close October 15th. There will be no limit to the number of entries that any exhibitor may make. Fee of \$1.50 for each specimen and \$4.00 for each pen will be charged to cover the expense of cooping, feeding and watering stock. Premiums in the single classes, first prize \$5.00; second prize \$4.00; third prize \$3.00, fourth prize, ribbon; fifth prize, ribbon. Breeding pens, first prize \$10.00; second prize \$6.00; third prize, \$4.00; fourth prize, ribbon; fifth prize, ribbon. Prizes will be paid in full where there are four or more entries in a class, where there are fewer than four entries in a class only second prize money will be paid to first prize winners. Prizes will be paid on all varieties whether recognized in the American Standard of Perfection or not. Varieties not recognized as Standard will be judged by the club Standards and prizes will be awarded the same as on Standard varieties. It is expected a number of Specialty Clubs will hold their annual meetings at the Exposition. American Buff Plymouth Rock Club and the Buff Minorca Club of America have already so decided and other organizations are giving careful consideration to the matter.

already made appropriations as an inducement to have poultrymen send exhibits. These appropriations will be dis-



A partial view of the Mirimichi Farm, Foxboro, Mass., where White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes are bred under ideal free range conditions. W. H. Saart, the proprietor of this farm, believes that for best results a combination of Standard and utility qualities are necessary and in building up their strains of the above varieties they have always kept this thought uppermost. The constantly increasing demand for their stock indicates how successful they have been.

FOURTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Report Of The Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, Conn., For March

The total yield for all pens in the laying contest at Storrs during the month of March was 16,689 eggs, thus the hens laid 6,300 eggs more than they did for the month of February. The average individual yield was nearly 56 per cent. or 16.7 eggs for each hen during the month. The lighter breeds including the Leghorns, Campines and Buttercups made a better showing during the month of March than they had hitherto. These breeds made up 47 per cent. of the birds entered in the competition and laid only a very little less than their pro rata share of the eggs during the month; 45.7 per cent. to be exact. Thus the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Dominiques and Orpingtons constituting 53 per cent. of the birds in the contest yielded 54.3 per cent. of the eggs.

At the end of the first five months of the contest the hens are relatively 5,981 eggs ahead of last year. The table below affords a comparison of the first five months between the present contest and the competition last year, showing the best pen in each of the breeds named.

Breed	1914	1915
White Wyandottes.....	869	822
Rhode Island Reds.....	640	780
Plymouth Rocks.....	574	673
White Leghorns.....	724	688
Experimental Pens.....	730	640
Average pen score—all breeds	400	460

The monthly awards for March are announced as follows: blue ribbon or first prize was won by Tom Barron's pen of English White Wyandottes that laid 243 eggs during the month. The Storrs Station's experimental pen of Rhode Island Reds and B. P. Nase's pen of White Orpingtons from Thomaston, Conn., tied for second place with 231 eggs each. Since the experimental pens, however, are not competing for prizes the second ribbon has been awarded to the Orpingtons. Branford Farm's White Rocks from Groton, Conn., and a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Charles O. Polhemus of Newburgh, N. Y., tied for third with a yield of 221 eggs each.

Experimental Pens

The experimental pens all taken together laid 1,752 eggs or an average of 17.5 per bird; this it will be noted is a little better than the competition average of 16.7 eggs. During the month the milk pens outlaid the cheek pens in the case of the Rocks and the Leghorns. The controls had a little advantage in the case of the Wyandottes and Reds while with the Brahmas the two pens were within one egg of an even break. The following summary indicates the breed, the pen, and the total eggs produced to date by the experimental pens:

Breed	Pen	No Milk	Milk
Barred Rocks.....	5&6	404	559
White Wyandottes.....	19&20	461	566
Rhode Island Reds.....	37&38	640	489
Light Brahmas....	45&46	340	323
White Leghorns....	59&60	499	569

Total.....2344 2706

There were some changes in the ten leading individuals during the month. The first four birds reported at the end of February as having the best records are still holding the first four places with

only a very slight change in position. The Massachusetts Buff Wyandotte is now tied with a Connecticut Barred Rock for first place, each having a score of 107 eggs. A Connecticut Red and a Massachusetts Rock that were not mentioned among the ten leaders last month are now holding fifth and tenth places respectively. Forty-six individuals including Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Sussex, Faverolles, White Orpingtons and Favorite Hens each laid twenty-five eggs or more during the month. Not a single hen out of the entire thousand entered in the contest made a perfect score for the month, although an English Wyandotte came within one egg of it.

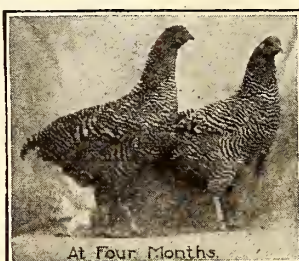
The ten best individuals to date are as follows:

Barred Rock No. 3.....	107 eggs
Buff Wyandotte No. 229.....	107 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 151.....	106 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 132.....	105 eggs
Rhode Island Red No. 410.....	105 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 153.....	104 eggs
Barred Rock No. 23.....	100 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 142.....	100 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 144.....	100 eggs
Barred Rock No. 14.....	99 eggs
Rhode Island Red No. 344.....	98 eggs
White Wyandotte No. 993.....	97 eggs

There were not so many changes among the ten leading pens in March as in the preceding month. The English pen of Wyandottes and a Vermont pen of Reds continue to hold first and second places respectively. The Storrs Station's experimental pen of Rhode Island Reds has come up enough to occupy seventh place. A Connecticut pen of Wyandottes has been lost in the shuffle and a Connecticut pen of Leghorns have come in to take their place.

ZENOLEUM

Attention is directed to the advertising of the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 370 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of "Zenoleum" disinfectant and Zenoleum Lice Powder. The former is for use around poultry houses and runs and is said to be most effective as a deodorant and germ killer. It is also used as a spray for the interiors of poultry houses and brooders for the purpose of killing lice and mites. Zenoleum lice powder is designed for use where powder is required and has given most satisfactory results in the hands of customers. Among the prominent and well known poultry farms where Zenoleum products are used and endorsed we will mention Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Skowhegan, Maine, Rancocas Poultry Farm, Brown's Mills, N. J., and Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass. Zenoleum is also used and endorsed by numerous Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. The Zenner Disinfectant Co. are distributing free a book entitled "Cause, Symptoms and



Home Treatment for all Poultry Diseases". This book not only describes many of the common diseases to which poultry are susceptible, but also tells how a majority of them may be prevented or cured by the use of Zenoleum. A postal card will bring this book free to any reader mentioning A. P. W. when writing.

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS' REDS

C. F. Rankin, Prop. Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, 1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., in his latest catalogue states: "In conclusion we wish to state that the personal element enters into every transaction we handle. A small order receives our attention with the same interest given the largest requisition and if you are a small breeder or a beginner write us frankly and you will be cared for to your entire satisfaction". Mr. Rankin is a well known and successful breeder of S. C. and R. C. Reds. No doubt that his policy of giving personal attention to his customers' requirements has had much to do with this success. If you reader are in need of anything in Reds we believe that he would make it a point to satisfy.

RICHARDSON'S BUFFS

H. G. Richardson, Etra, N. J., whose announcement appears elsewhere in this issue, specializes in Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks which he has bred for egg production as well as Standard points. He has made a few select matings of each variety from which he will sell eggs at reasonable prices. All matings are fully described in his mating list that he will be glad to send to A. P. W. readers.

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DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, TOLEDO, PT. HURON, ALPENA, NIAGARA FALLS, ST. IGNACE.

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Daily service between Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly from Toledo and Detroit to Mackinac Island and way ports; two trips weekly, special steamer, Cleveland to Mackinac Island, no stops enroute except Detroit and Alpena; special day trips between Detroit and Cleveland during July and August; daily service between Toledo and Put-in-Bay.

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Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes map. Address L. G. Lewis, G. F. A., Detroit, Mich.

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DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards

My birds have fine heads, good wings, low tails, yellow legs, clean cut narrow barring to the skin. Six firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, 2 fifths, 4 specials on 24 entries at four shows this winter. Some choice cockerels at fair prices.

EGGS BOTH MATINGS \$3.00 PER 15.

G. N. COLE,

263 Breckenridge St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

POULTRYMEN'S "ORDER OF THE FLEA"

By F. E. Gilbert

(Continued from page 500)

Our membership has increased very rapidly and we now have something over 600 members enrolled, with every prospect of its reaching at least 3,000 before the end of next season. We have unlimited possibilities in regard to the work which may be done with an organization of this kind, and if properly conducted, there is absolutely no reason why the organization cannot become a great power in the poultry industry and personally, I believe it will.

It is our intention to eventually form local organizations in as many states as possible, all of which will be subject to the rules and regulation of the parent body. We expect to offer prizes at the various poultry shows, for competition by members of the order and it is hoped that local organizations, when they are established, will also do this locally.

The management of the organization is in the hands of nine trustees who will be elected three each year, to serve a term of three years, and the officers of the organization are elected from this Board of Trustees. At our last meeting in New York, which was the first one after the acceptance of the constitution, the nine members were elected to serve three, two and one year respectively, as follows: Three years, F. E. Gilbert; H. D. Riley, H. P. Schwab; two years, Louis P. Graham, D. E. Hale, E. E. Richards; one year, C. J. Fisk, Charles D. Cleveland, Rufus Delafield. The officers for the ensuing year being F. E. Gilbert, President; Louis P. Graham, 1st Vice President; D. E. Hale, 2nd Vice President; H. D. Riley, Secretary-Treasurer; H. P. Schwab, Master of Ceremonies.

We are now preparing and have practically ready for distribution copies of the constitution and by-laws and also a list of organizers for each state. We want every poultryman in the country to become a member of the Order of Fleas and we know that if we can have the co-operation of the thinking people interested in poultry breeding we can make it a great benefit, both individually and collectively, to the poultry world.

MARKETING EGGS.

Prompt Marketing and the Production of Infertile Eggs Recommended by Prof. B. F. Kaupp of the N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.

Forty-five million dollars a year is the annual egg loss of the country due to faulty methods of handling on the farm where eggs are not collected frequently and marketed regularly. Because nests are not kept clean and through allowing males to run with the hens in the warm months after the breeding season. A fertile egg will start to hatch or develop the embryo if kept at a temperature above 80 degrees. If kept at a temperature 100 degrees or above for three or four days blood will form. From this it can be seen that in the hot summer time it is essential to gather the eggs once, or better twice a day. Keep them in a cool place and market them once and still better twice a week. Keep the nests clean and provide



A scene in the egg packing room at the Barred Rock farm of J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa. Says Mr. Parks. We use large roomy Satchel Baskets. Have settled down to these after using almost every known method. Baskets are lined with excelsior, each egg wrapped in wood wool. Have shipped eggs so packed successfully as far as Hawaiian Islands.

one nest for each four hens. Groceriesmen keeping eggs out on display in the hot summer time find in three or four days if the temperature is extremely hot the

eggs spoil. Such eggs are known as "heated eggs". If males do not run with the hens the eggs are not fertile and these blood rings do not appear.

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex

DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Fellows' Famous Farm Raised Buff Wyandottes

Winning at Rochester, N. Y. December 1914 best exhibit, color and shape special on pullets, 11 ribbons on 12 entries. Batavia, N. Y. January 1915 1-2 cocks, 1-3 cockerels, 1st pen and 2 hen, 2 pullet. Cleveland, Ohio, January 1915. 1st hen, 2 pen, 3rd pullet, 10 cockerel, this was National Meet of the Buff Wyandotte Breeders Club. Send for mating list. Mention A. P. W.

E. B. FELLOWS, R. F. D. 1, SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners at all shows. 104 ribbons and 17 specials at 13 shows during 1914-15. Winner Champion Challenge Cup at Boston and Blue Andalusian Club Specials wherever offered. Wonderful layers of large white eggs. Stock and eggs for sale. Send for 1915 mating list.

E. D. BIRD, GREENWICH, CONN

"Watch The Sunlight Glisten On Those Crimson Backs"

S. C. --- NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP --- R. I. REDS

"Do it with the Crimson Strain". Send for mating list. Eggs;—Utility \$1.00 per setting, Fancy \$2.00 up.

CHINA HANCHETT, P. O. Verona, GREENWAY, N. Y.

MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Seud for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.



The advantages of infertile eggs for the market are: The eggs do not hatch, do not develop germs, withstand heat, stand shipment well, easily preserved, slow to decay, best for cold storage, cost less, male birds not required, and are produced just as often as fertile eggs.

A careful study of preventable losses on the farm shows the following: 2 per cent. loss on account of being dirty; 2 per cent. on account of breaks; 5 per cent. on account of chick development; 5 per cent. on account of shrink or being held; 2½ per cent. on account of being rotten; ½ per cent. on account of mould or bad flavor.

Late in November while investigating market conditions, the writer observed first grade, clean, uniform size eggs, selling on the Boston market at 60 cents a dozen. These were labelled "near by henery". Similar grade eggs marked "eastern henery" 46 cents a dozen, and fresh "western" 34 cents a dozen, while cold storage eggs were selling at 28 cents a dozen or less according to grade.

In the large markets as New York City and Boston, eggs are sold according to size and quality. On the New York market when a pure white egg, clean and with fine texture of shell and uniform size, weighing at least 26 ounces to the dozen, sells for 60 cents. The same quality in a brown egg may sell as low as 50 cents. Mixed, that is different colors, sizes and shapes and dirty may sell as low as 38 cents a dozen. Then still lower prices for No. 1 cold storage, No. 2 cold storage and checks.

In selecting laying stock it will be

well to keep in mind the market demands and in handling the eggs market only clean eggs and handle them on the farm as indicated above so that the producer makes the most money out of his products.

Preserving Eggs.

With the coming of spring and summer, the supply of eggs grows greater, and the price falls. As a result of cheap eggs we are moved to devise some means of preserving them, at least, in as fresh a state as possible, till eggs are again high priced and hard to secure. Eggs, if properly handled, can be kept for several months.

Cold storage is beyond the reach of the average family so some other means must be devised for keeping them. In cold storage they are preserved in a dry state.

In candling an egg which has been in cold storage, it will be noted that the air cell is larger, which indicates that the egg content has shrunken. This shrinkage takes place as a result of evaporation of fluid from the egg through the pores or small openings in the shell. In candling eggs that were just laid it will be found that the air cell in the large end of the egg is very small. Eggs may be preserved at home in liquid and if the eggs be kept in a liquid for several months and candled they will be found to show no loss through evaporation.

The most common method of preserving eggs in liquid is as follows:

A glazed earthen jar makes the best vessel. Secure from the drug store a quantity of water glass and make a ten per cent. solution by adding one part



FIRST COCKEREL DETROIT MICHIGAN ROUND UP SHOW, JAN 1912
FIRST PEN COCKEREL BOSTON MASS 1912 MATED FOR EXHIBITION CKL'S.
OWNED & BRED BY L. B. RESSEGUIE, MILLERS, N. Y.

L. B. Resseguie, Millers, N. Y., has been very successful in the production of S. C. Brown Leghorns of the quality required to win at such shows as New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit. Other winners head his breeding pens from which he is now booking orders for hatching eggs.

Stop Poultry Diseases

Keep the henhouse thoroughly disinfected—whitewashed. Easily—at very little cost with

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAYS

Best for a thousand other purposes. 300,000 in use. 40 styles and sizes. Write at once for our Free Spraying Guide.
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America's
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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

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118 West 31st Street, New York

Feed Pearl Grit - It Pays



It's a double-purpose grit. Clean, hard and sharp. Grinds the bird's food— aids digestion. Keeps hens healthy, helps them molt quickly, makes eggs. Send for our new valuable poultry booklet giving pointers and prices.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.,
14 S. Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio

White Wyandottes

and ANCONAS

EGGS and BABY CHICKS

Satisfaction guaranteed in every transaction

LONE OAK POULTRY YARDS,

E. B. Peck, Prop.

21 Chestnut St.,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.

NEW BOOKLET FREE

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A Winning Combination

American Poultry World

and

Everybody's Poultry Journal

Both One Year for 75c.

Or better still we will send you the above two papers together with your own selection of any 50 cent Poultry Journal published in the United States.

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Don't delay. Send today, this great offer may not appear again.

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Address All Orders.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

BUFFALO, N. Y.

water glass to nine parts water. The vessel must be cleaned and scalded and the water in which the water glass is dissolved must be boiled. The eggs can now be placed in the solution each day as they are gathered. The solution must be at least two inches deep over the eggs.

Eggs thus preserved will keep in good condition for six to ten months.

A PLAIN BALANCED FOOD

Many Poultry Keepers, Veterans as Well as Novices, will be Pleased to Read "Uncle Ike's" Plain Directions for Preparing and Feeding Balanced Poultry Ration.

All statistics relating to grain are based on one hundred pounds, the per cent of ash, protein, carbohydrates and fat being computed on the one hundred pounds of grain.

Many hundreds of people who keep fowls do not understand what this means. What they want first to know is the proper kind of food to give the best results in egg production. A generous egg production is a sure sign that the fowls are in a most favorable and healthy condition. A balanced ration is one that contains one and one-half to two per cent of ash, which is the bone forming agent, twenty-one per cent protein, which is the muscle growing and egg producing agent, sixty per cent of carbohydrates and twenty per cent of fat, these last two being the material on which the fowl lives while she produces the eggs, and the waste material.

We cannot manage to obtain this combination in grains alone, but have to feed meat and vegetable matter in conjunction with the grain to balance our ration.

How to do this with corn, wheat, oats and barley, with beef scrap, potatoes, cabbage and mangle wurzel beets, is what nine-tenths of those who are getting a living from hens care to know. Let me tell you in a nutshell how to do it.

A Morning Mash.

Take twenty pounds of corn, twenty pounds of wheat bran, twenty pounds first-class oats and ten pounds of barley and have it ground into fine meal. To this add twenty pounds of best ground beef scrap or dried blood. Mix the whole well and use it for the morning mash. Pour scalding water on it at night and keep it covered until morning. If it is then wet and soggy add wheat bran until it is a warm crumbly mash. Give to the birds what they will eat up clean. Its warming influence will send the females to the nest and nine-tenths of the eggs will be secured before noon.

Hang cabbages and mangle wurzel beets up in the coops to provide the vegetable substance for the fowls and to give them something to work on during the day.

It is an excellent thing to throw a handful of millet seed into the scratching material in their open sheds to keep them busy until nearly 4 o'clock, then open your dry-mash feed boxes which should be filled with a mixture of cracked corn, oats and barley and let them fill their crops for the night. Keep be-

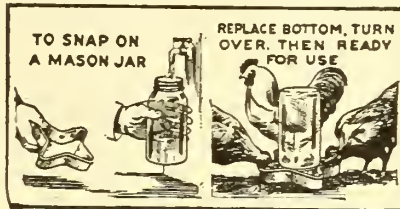
fore them all the time charcoal, grit and seashells so they may help themselves as they please.

In the absence of cabbage and beets in the winter time, give steamed alfalfa or clover meal; in the summer when the birds have the run of the fields they get all the vegetable matter they need and if there are not too many of them to the acre they get a large share of the necessary animal food, in the shape of worms and insects, and you can, therefore, feed less of the ground scraps.

Give the birds plenty of fresh air, free from direct drafts, and success will reward your labor and care.—I. K. Felch in Chick Book.

A NEW APPLIANCE

The Otis & Moe Manufacturing Co., 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., are advertising a new convenient and inexpensive little device. It is a Star Shaped Standard, that can be snapped on a pint, quart, or 1/2 gallon Mason Jar, and when inverted it forms a vacuum, fountain or feeder as the case may be.



It is manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal, with no parts to become unsoldered, rendering leaking impossible. It measures 6 1/2 inches in extreme diameter, and weighs only three ounces. The Star shape is to provide greater drinking surface, and to prevent the little chicks from being drowned.

* * * Your favorite magazines at reduced prices in our Clubbing Catalogue. Send for copy today * * *

\$8.50 Buys 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Metal Brooder
An astonishing offer. Why pay more? Quality guaranteed—satisfaction assured or money returned. Write for details. Rockford Incubator Co., Box 12, Rockford, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS--ENGLISH PENCILLED

At Buffalo International Show, 1914, I won three 1st and one 2nd on four entries. A few choice breeders and young drakes for sale. Catalogue free. Sidney A. Woodcock, Box 52, Fredonia, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

For Choice Stock Write HORACE HAVEMEYER, STAMFORD, CONN.

DON'T OVERLOOK Whyland Columbian Rocks if you want the winning, laying, paying kind. His record at the recent New York State Fair is proof of quality. Look it up and then write your wants to A. A. WHYLAND, Box W, CHATHAM, N. Y.



COLORED LEG BANDS
Big Black Figures on White Background

All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 18 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.

Stop Wasting Eggs and Time
with cheap incubators.
A Queen
costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.
QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY
106 Bryan Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska

YANTS' BARRED ROCKS

Won the Diamond Special for Best Display at Chicago Coliseum show December 1914. Eggs from these winners now \$5.00 per 13.

John W. Yant, R. No. 24, Canton, Ohio

Schenley Heights Poultry Farm

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WORLD'S LARGEST BREEDERS OF BOTH COMBS

Baby Chicks For Sale.

Eggs after May 15th at Half Price.

1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Box 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Red and Speckled Sussex

The Best Strain of Utility and Prize Stock in England

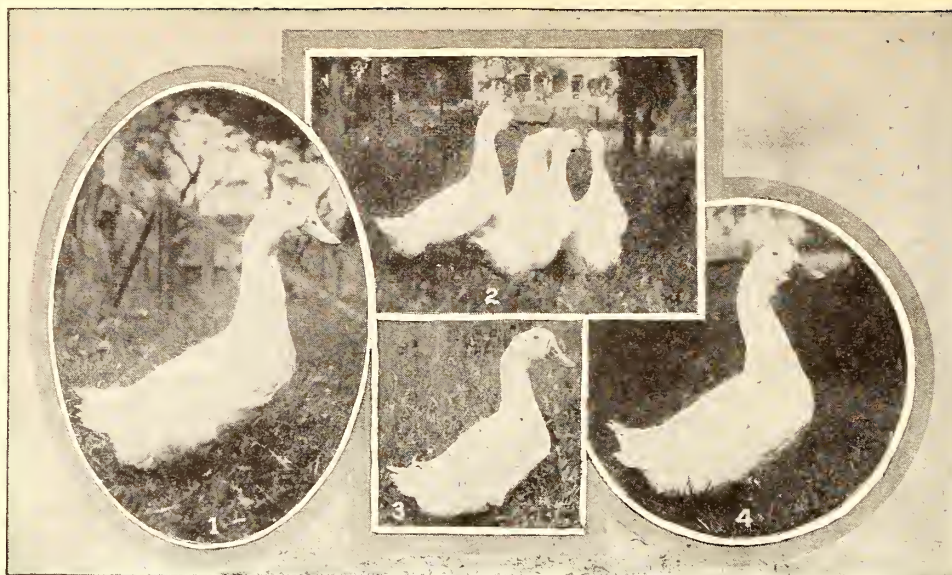
Can supply high-class show specimens at reasonable prices. Breeding pens specially selected for customers. Many big winners for sale, bred from and related to our winners at all leading shows. Cock 1913, 2nd prize Royal of all England, also 1st and two specials. Waterford cock 1913, winner of six firsts, three seconds, also cockerel 3rd Royal 1914 and 2nd Liverpool and special, all for sale. Numerous others also hens and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also high-class utility stock, Table poultry a specialty.

The Saunderton Poultry Farm

P. A. FARREN, Chairman Table Poultry Club, Prop.

Bledlow Ridge,

Wallingford, Bucks, England.



WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, DECEMBER, 1913

1—First Pen Drake. 2—First Pen and Winners of Sterling Silver Cup for Best Pen Ducks, any Variety. 3—First Old Drake. 4—First Young Drake and Winner of Special for Best Drake. Bred and Owned by Fernbrook Farm, Menands Road, Albany, N. Y.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Preserving eggs in water glass says J. A. Helmreich of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., has become a general practice, and is meeting with perfect success wherever tried, provided it is properly carried on. Remember that if you put in a poor egg, you are going to take out a poor one.

Eggs to be put in water glass should be fresh, sound and clean. They should be gathered daily and preserved the same day on which they are laid. Infertile eggs are conducive to the best success.

The method of preservation is as follows: Take one quart of water glass, which can be secured at any drug store at about \$1.00 a gallon, and mix with

one fresh one, and still have money left. It will be found hard to boil water glass eggs, but by puncturing the large end with a needle, to allow the air to escape and allowing the water to come to a boil gradually, you will not experience much trouble.

—o—
* * * Send for a copy of our new Clubbing Catalogue, now ready for mailing. * * *

American Poultry Association

The poultry industry of this country amounts in the aggregate to One Billion Dollars per Annum. These figures paralyze the imagination.

The American Poultry Association is the largest live stock organization in the world and its membership is increasing with tremendous rapidity. On its roll are the leading breeders and representative poultrymen of Canada and every state in the Union.

Every breeder, fancier, man or woman, in the United States or Canada who is interested in poultry of any kind should join this great organization. On its shoulders rest this gigantic Billion Dollar Industry.

Your interests will be promoted and safeguarded. You may compete for the Association diplomas and gold and silver medals at the shows, and be entitled to all the help that honest organized effort can give you.

You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the Association, making it recognized by nations and governments.

Your name should be one of the thousands of honored members of this Association. We urge you to write immediately for information and application blank. Address,

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
Mansfield, Ohio

E. B. THOMPSON, President,

S. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary

1915—EDITION—1915

The American Standard of Perfection

Now booking orders for the 1915 Edition of the Standard of Perfection. The New Edition will be completed and ready for delivery at an early date.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION is the official guide for the breeding, mating and judging of all poultry. It gives a close and detailed description of every breed and variety of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, with illustrations from living models. This book is published by the American Poultry Association at an enormous expense and is the American Authority. You cannot raise poultry successfully without the American Standard of Perfection. Prices, postpaid from the publisher of this paper: Cloth binding, \$2.00; Leather binding, \$2.50. Send all orders to the American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.



M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., was the first breeder in America to become actively interested in the Campines and to start them on the road to popularity. He has always taken an active part in keeping them before the public by making regular exhibits of both varieties and their eggs at leading shows. The female illustrated above is his first prize Golden Campine pullet at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915.

Brooder Chicks

Brooder chicks require a little more care at first than flocks with hens but after they learn to care for themselves they thrive as well or better than "natural" broods and become wonderfully independent little fellows well able to look out for themselves if given a fair chance. We like individual out-door brooders with chicks shelters attached and on a grass lot they are easy to care for. Flocks of from twenty-five to fifty chicks yield best results; it is never wise to put more than fifty chicks in any brooder.

The brooder should be warmed to 90 degrees under the hover and waiting for the chicks, having been run long enough to get warmed throughout and regulating properly. Litter the floor well with cut clover and a little chick size grit or clean sand. Place a little pile of dry mash and commercial chick food side by side in the litter in hover apartment and provide a galvanized iron fountain containing pure fresh water. Place chicks in brooder when twenty-four to thirty-six hours old in time to have their first meal before dark in the afternoon.

Keep the hover space always warm enough to have the chicks comfortable at all times. Always be guided more by the comfort of the chicks than by the temperature as indicated by the thermometer. Remember that brooder chicks only know what you teach them and exercise a little patience in teaching these motherless little fellows how to use the hover to warm up, and how to find food and water. Keep them confined to hover apartment for first two

days, then teach them to go back and forth to exercise room. By the time they are a week old get them gradually accustomed to a larger run until they have freedom of chick shelter and know enough to go back and forth. Don't let them huddle in sunny places or anywhere in corners of brooder or run, drive them under the hover to warm up. Clean brooder frequently and change run to fresh, clean ground often. Remove hover often to sun and air brooding apartment. Dry mash used for brooder chicks should be same as recommended for hen chicks and may be kept before them all the time. After second week the heat of brooder can usually be gradually reduced. Read and follow manufacturers' directions. According to season chicks can generally be weaned when six to eight weeks old

but if weather is cold it is best to supply heat at night until they are well feathered.

Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize winning birds, raised on **free range**. Our latest winnings—Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale—A limited number of Eggs at \$3 per 15.

EVERGOLD BUFF DOTTES Elegant illustrated catalog giving our methods of feeding and breeding Buff Wyandottes, only 20 cents. Price list and mating list free
ROCKY RUN FARMS, Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO
 W. G. MARSHALL, Prop. GERALD WILLIAMS, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

ABERNETHY'S HOUDANS
 Show their quality at the two big shows. Boston with four entries we won 1st, 2nd, 3rd hens and 2nd pen. Madison Square Garden Show, New York, with three entries winning 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. They have the winning habit. If you want the best write me.
 JAS. ABERNETHY, Box W, W. PEMBROKE, ME

Harter's Imperial "Golden" Buff Plymouth Rocks
 Winners of the National Cup at Rochester December 1915, also trophy cup for best display. I exhibited 33 birds at this show and 29 came under the ribbons. They have proved their superiority. Write for mating list.
NESSCOPECK POULTRY FARM, S. H. Harter, Prop., Box W, NESSCOPECK, PA.

At The Great Mid-West Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1914
PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

The Real quality flock of America won 1, 2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 1, 2 old pen; 1, 2 young pen. This great record was made in very strong competition, nearly one hundred birds being shown, some of which were sold especially to win at this particular show. Also at three big 1914 Fall Fairs. Kentucky State, Illinois State and the Great Hamilton Show, Puritians won **13 firsts and 15 second prizes**. Sales list describing just what you need mailed free.

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr.
 Box 14-W, Evanston Station, Cincinnati, Ohio

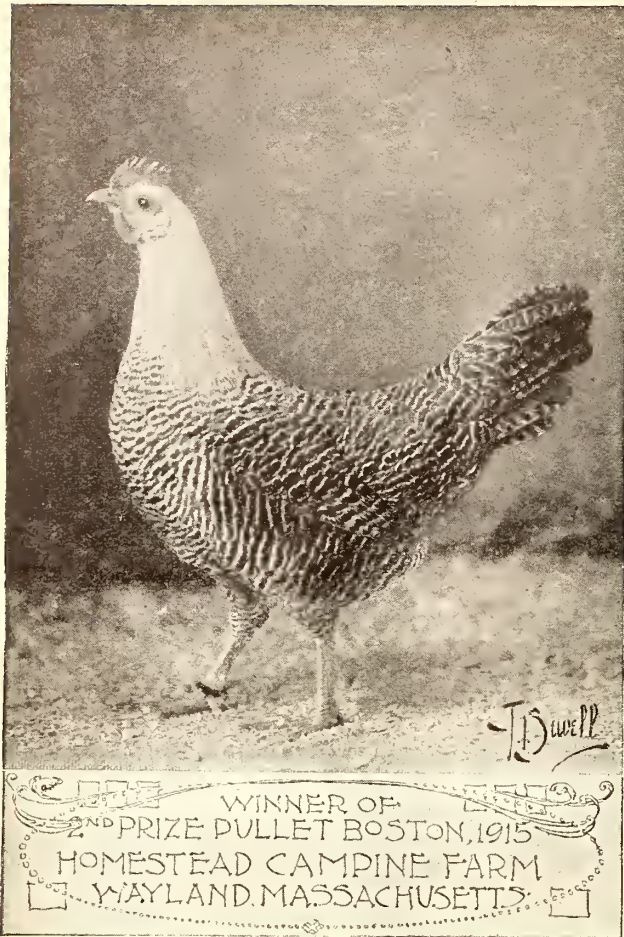
ALL ABOUT CAMPINES—The new Campine book just out. 88 pages and cover. Profusely illustrated. Full page plate of Golden and Silver Campines in colors. The most complete treatise on the variety ever prepared. To breed properly you should have a copy. Price 75 cents, postpaid. Address all orders AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

I. W. Bean is Selling Eggs from his
Harvard Reds at War Time Prices
 \$10 setting for best. Nothing Higher. Nothing Reserved. Particulars Free.
 334 Pond Street, So. Braintree, Mass.

Hodgson Portable Houses
 for poultry, cottages and garages.
E. F. HODGSON COMPANY
 Room 320, 116 Washington St., Boston, Massachusetts

"Eclipse" White Wyandottes Send for catalogue and mating list. Good utility cockerels \$2 to \$10. Your satisfaction means my success.
O. L. HILL, Box 227, SHELburn, IND.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
 We have a grand lot of breeding cockerels for sale, if you want to improve your stock, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each that will give satisfaction.
HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.



This "Vigorous" strain of Campines from the Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass., won last year at Boston first and second cockerel and third exhibition pen. Yet there was considerable progress evident in the quality of the Homestead Campine Farm birds this year. This farm won at the big Boston show this year 1, 2, 3 cocks; 1, 2, 3, 5 cockerels; 1, 2 hens; 2, 3 pullets; 1, 2 pens and a well deserved special for best display. Their birds were all in fine, healthy bloom of feather and general condition and were worthy the title given them by their owner—the "Vigorous" strain. With this characteristic established and their birds possessing the many Standard show qualities they exhibited at the last Boston show, the Homestead Campine Farm should achieve many honors with their fine stock in the future and it is in a position to furnish stock and eggs to many admirers of Campines who have learned of their wonderful productive powers.—F. L. Sewell.

TOMPKINS REDS
In his advertising on page 506 Lester Tompkins, Corncord, Mass., gives some pertinent facts regarding his Rhode Island Reds. This strain was originated over 40 years ago and is without doubt one of the oldest strains in existence. That they possess high quality is proven by their record at New York and Boston. They are also productive as they were originally bred for laying purposes. The complete history of this strain is given in an interesting catalogue that Mr. Tompkins will be glad to send you if you will mention this magazine when writing.

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD
The R. T. French Co., Dept. B Rochester, N. Y., leading spice manufacturers and one of the oldest Mustard Manufacturers in the United States are meeting with grand success with their Poultry Mustard a specially prepared mustard for use in the poultry yard exclusively. The value of mustard in the poultry yard is fully described in a 32 page booklet that they are sending free to readers of this magazine. If you have not had a copy of this booklet you had better write for one today and do not fail to mention A. P. W when writing.

TEMPERAMENT
We are all aware that in preparing fowls for exhibition that there is a great difference in disposition or temperament of the various specimens. R. E. Porter writing in "Poultry", England, inclines to the belief that environment or surroundings and the method of handling the chicks from shell to maturity has a great influence in this direction.

Says Mr Porter:— One hears at times about certain breeds being very docile and others too nervous for anything, and practically unable to be trained. There may be something in strain, but I think there is more in environment than anything else.

Fowls which have been brought up on a free range do not take kindly to confinement. They spend the time wandering around the limits of their pen, saying plainly, "Let me out." In a place where they have the world to themselves, and the shelter of shrubs and trees, they become nearly as wild as pheasants, and it is difficult to get a sight of them except at feeding time, when the pangs of hunger overcome their natural timidity.

Birds brought up near the house and kept in small quarters, where they can "see and be seen" frequently during the day, generally become remarkably gentle and tame, and as a rule will feed out of one's hands. Those amateurs who wish to exhibit young fowls should take them in hand from the shell. Wide range makes bone and muscle; confinement ensures good deportment. The latter is essential in the show pen.

NEW SECRETARY AT PITTSBURGH
E. F. Baldwin is the new Secretary of the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, having been elected at the annual meeting of the corporation. He succeeds Mr. W. P. Craig, who has been Secretary of the four Pittsburgh Shows that have been held in the Exhibition Hall. Mr. Baldwin's address is 58 Grace Avenue, Crafton, Pa. Communications regarding the Pittsburgh Show should be sent to him at that address.
—
* * * The new Campine Book, just out, tells all about this beautiful breed. 75c a copy, postpaid * * *

"Slades" Imperial Pekin, and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list, with certified record of "Victoria". World's champion layers.
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA.

ARMER'S BUFF ROCKS win three firsts at National Meet at Rochester, N. Y., 4 firsts at the last two shows at Madison Square Garden, New York. Every bird shown my own breeding. Send for mating list. Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS **BLACK WYANDOTTES**
RUNNER and COL. MUSCOVY DUCKS
Winners 1914 Hagerstown, Cleveland, Brockton, Syracuse and Williamsport. Grand stock for breeding and exhibition for sale. Best eggs \$2 per set. **LOUIS H. PERRY, R. No. 7, CLAY, N. Y.**

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder
Freight Paid ^{East of Rockies} **Both for \$10**
Hot water, double walls; copper tank—best construction. Write for Free Catalog.
Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 62 Racine, Wis.

ALMENDINGERS R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Have won at Buffalo, among other prizes 1st cockerel for the past four years in competition with the best birds in America. Enough said, if you want choice birds or eggs for hatching.
A. ALMENDINGER, 61 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Van WANTS TO SEND YOU A DIME
Coupon good as part payment on your subscription to any poultry paper listed in his 48 page Catalog No. 2.
Catalog and Coupon are Both FREE.
E. S. VAN DUZEE, CARRIER 50, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Improved Champion Leg Band
25 PAT. APPLIED FOR
Aluminum, numbered to suit. Post-paid 100-35c; 50-20c; 25-15c; 12-10c Initial extra 10c per 100; 50 or less 5c. Circular free giving prices on Superior, Riveted and Pigeon Bands. Sample for stamp.
T. CADWALLADER, Box 1455, Salem, Ohio

Don't Feed Green Food!
Do away with the bother by using **Succulenta Tablets**
They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to **The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-17, Newark, N. J.**

BLACK SPANISH
All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.
R. A. ROWAN, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HAYNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
S. C. R. I. REDS.
Winners wherever shown. Look up our Central Palace winnings, they are interesting. Bred to lay large brown eggs.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr. LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N. Y.

POULTRY PROFITS DEPEND ON HEALTHY BIRDS

In the past few years some wonderful changes have taken place in the business of raising poultry. Not so very long ago when there was a sick bird in the flock the hatchet was the first thing used. Then people began to realize that every dead bird meant just so much profit practically thrown away and they began to treat diseases of poultry, except in cases where it was too far advanced to yield to treatment.

Now a newer and more advanced idea has obtained a foothold among intelligent poultry raisers. It is an idea which, if carefully followed out, will remove a large element of uncertainty from the raising of poultry and put more money into the poultry raisers' pockets at the end of the year. The idea is simply nothing more than preventing conditions which lead up to and cause diseases.

Doctors talk of aseptic cleanliness. That only means a cleanliness which will prevent complications. There is no such fancy name for it among poultry raisers, but it is a proven fact that cleanliness of the birds themselves and of their living quarters, will do more than any other one thing to stamp out the most common and most dangerous diseases which are apt to attack the flock.

Clean, healthy birds are a source of profit to their owner. They lay better and grow faster. But when the birds are not in the pink of condition, disease and insect pests will sap their vitality and make them a source of expense to their owner instead of a source of profit.

Leading poultry raisers have recognized the value of cleanliness. Those who value their birds most, practice it the strictest. Such well known and successful poultrymen as Reese V. Hicks, manager, Rancocas Poultry Farm; F. W. Briggs of the Pittsfield Poultry Farm; Maurice F. Delano, owner of Owen Farms; T. E. Quisenberry, the poultry expert of Missouri, and hundreds of others as well as the professors at fifty American agricultural colleges state over their signatures that cleanliness is of first importance with them and that they use Zenoleum in obtaining the highest degree of cleanliness.

This disinfectant, lice and mite killer is also beneficial as a remedy for roup, diarrhoea, scaly leg, cholera, gapes, pip, etc., and experienced practical men prove that it is a waste of time and money to try and mix up home-made mixtures, when the standard remedies are cheaper and more dependable. For instance, a dollar's worth of Zenoleum will make a whole barrel of effective disinfectant, at the cost of only a dollar. Send for Mr. Zenner's book on the "Cause, Symptoms and Home Treatment of all Poultry Diseases."

You can have this valuable book free if you will write The Zenner Disinfectant Company, 370 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

***** Reds! Reds! Reds!** Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy ***



White Leghorn Hatching Eggs from the Million Egg Farm

Eggs from Rancocas Single-Comb White Leghorns will produce unusually fine birds with the laying habit. All our layers are carefully mated, and every bird is healthy and vigorous, thus assuring a strong germ. Strong germs produce strong chicks and you may expect a husky chick from every Rancocas Egg. We guarantee our hatching eggs to be 100 per cent fertile. Eggs: 100, \$9.00; 50, \$5.00; single setting (15) \$2.00.

Order your eggs today from the Million Egg Farms
Rancocas Poultry Farms, Box 610 Browns Mills, N. J.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Readers interested in Buff Wyandottes should write T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., for his summer prices on stock both old and young. Mr. Hewke has been very successful with his strain which is called the "Golden Glow Strain", and has won many prizes at the New York Shows during the last few years. He has not only developed a strain of this popular breed that can win in the hottest competition but he also has kept utility requirements in mind and the "golden Glows" are prolific layers. His literature will give you full information in this respect and it will be sent free to all who mention A. P. W. when writing.

Best Results from A. P. W.

De Kalb, Ill.
American Poultry Pub Co.

Gentlemen:—I have had better results from your "World" than any other paper so far this year and am using all the big ones.

Please let me hear from you.

Yours for better Buffs,

Lea. M. Munger.

CAMPINE CIRCULAR FREE

All those interested in Campines should send for the free circular being distributed by Dr. J. H. Prudhomme, Thurmont, Md. This circular gives much information of an historical nature, about Campines not usually to be found in the literature distributed by breeders. If you are a lover of these beautiful fowl be sure and get a copy of this circular. Just mention A. P. W. when writing and it will be promptly forwarded.

S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS Strong, vigorous one and two year old breeders. White and Fawn and White I. R. Ducks (Cook's and Fishel's Strains), hens or ducks eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Special matings (white only) \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Baby chicks that live and grow. April \$12, May \$10.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Booklet Free.** A. FISHER, R. 2 W, CANASTOTA, N. Y.

MERIH EW'S BUFF LEGHORNS

Win 10 ribbons on eleven entries, all color and shape specials on females, also best shaped male. Madison Square Garden, 1915. Mating list free. Breeders for sale. Eggs, \$3 per 100

L. E. MERIH EW

MARATHON, N. Y.

MAPLE GLEN FARM S. C. REDS

(Tompkin's And Scranton's Strain)

Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Baby chicks \$18 per 100, \$10 per 50, \$5 for 25. It's hard to find utility stock to compare with ours. Eggs \$1 per 100 after May 1st.

J. S. BERGH,

JACKSON CORNERS, N. Y.



1915 EFFICIENCY 4 TO 1

Converts 5 pecks of dry grain into 5 bushels of fresh, green, egg making and chick growing feed. Does its work every day of the year without lamp or expense. Pays for itself in first month by reducing grain bill. Puts eggs in the nest. Grows rapid broilers, an ornament for the kitchen window or any place in the house. Green stain finish. Our 1915 Efficiency Sprouter combines simplicity with economy and all necessary and most convenient sprouting features. Greatest capacity of any sprouter made at the price of \$5.50 F. O. B. Warrensburg, N. Y. Satisfaction or money refunded.

C. CASS SMITH EFFICIENCY CO.,

WARRENSBURG, N. Y.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your poultry profits. Simple, convenient and easy to use.

Double Price—Double Weight

On the market capons regularly bring 30c a lb.; roosters 15c a lb. They are cheaper and easier to raise, and need much less feed and care.

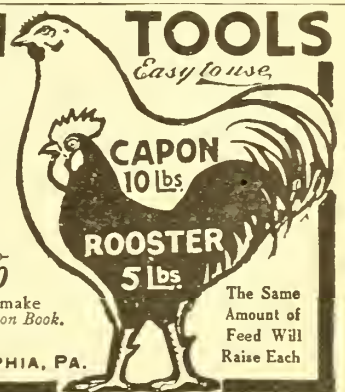
Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy-to-Use" Capon Tools, with full illustrated instructions, sent Parcel Post prepaid **\$2.50**

Caponizing is not difficult, anyone can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our free Capon Book.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.

23RD AND ARCH STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Double Quick Grain Sprouter

The Perpetual Poultry Silo

Grows green feed while you wait.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 48 Front St., COLFAX, IOWA

FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duck-wings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club.) THOMAS PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

For High Quality BARRED ROCKS at Moderate Prices

My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching.

Write C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA

Dartmoor Dark Cornish Win at Chicago, Dec. 1913, 1-5 cock, 4-5 hen, 1 cockerel, 2 pullet, demonstrating the fact that the Dartmoor line is still a leader among Cornish. A limited number of eggs for disposal. Write your wants.

Dartmoor Yards, C. S. Brent Prop., Oconomowoc, Wis

COLORLED LEG BANDS



Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$100; 250-\$2.25.

Box 344 N. Third St. CHAS. L. STILES COLUMBUS, OHIO

Try The "BUCKEYE"
40 days trial with absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg. 1100 dealers. Low as \$7.50 anywhere east of the Rockies and North of Texas. Slightly higher in the west. Six sizes 60 to 600 eggs. Write for big catalog and dealer's name. Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave. Springfield, O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

MILK VS. MEAT SCRAP

Q. Will good rich milk take the place of good beef scrap and will it do any harm if it is kept before the chicks all the time? Does it make any difference whether it is sweet or sour? F. L. G., Wa. Wa., Pa.

A. It has been proven by experiments that when milk either sweet or sour is fed regularly that meat scraps may be dispensed with. The supply should, however, be regular and may be sweet or sour depending on which can be obtained the most economically. In feeding milk great care should be exercised not to allow the utensils in which it is provided to become foul and thus make a dangerous source of contamination. They should be kept sweet and clean by frequent scalding.

BEEF BLOOD.

Q. I am located near a very large beef slaughter pen, where I can obtain fresh blood three times a week. Can I use this in feeding poultry and how? A. G. N., Sanford, Fla.

A. This should prove excellent in the production of eggs and should be used to moisten the mash. Like introducing any new element into your feeding rations you will of necessity have to proceed with caution and use only a small quantity at the start, otherwise serious trouble might result. Use a small quantity at first gradually increasing the amount until in your judgment you are feeding a generous quantity. Watch the droppings closely and if they become too soft reduce the quantity of blood you are using. By observing carefully the condition of droppings you have a very reliable guide to your feeding operations.

TO GET RID OF MITES.

A. Will you kindly advise me what to do to rid my poultry house of mites and the fowls of lice? My chicken house is in the basement of a barn and large enough so I keep 100 fowls in it. I have painted the roosts and a two foot space on partitions surrounding them with "Avenarius Carbolineum", also nests and put in tobacco stems for nesting. This greatly helped but I find the "Carbolineum" expensive for as much surface as there is to cover. Do you think "black oil" any good for coating walls for mites? Now as to the hen lice, hens are provided with dust baths, but some do not use it. Do you approve of using "Licene"? One thing more, is it safe to apply "blue ointment" below vent of brood hens to prevent head lice on little chicks? What do you think of the following feed for little chicks: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds hominy, 75 pounds beef scrap? Miss N. R., Woodbury, Conn.

A. Once mites secure a foothold they are very annoying and troublesome, but it is not a hard matter to get rid of them. Thoroughness is the main essential. The preparation you used is a good

one and if applied thoroughly should prove effective. When a poultry house becomes infested with mites you cannot hope for results in methods of eradication unless the work is done thoroughly. The litter and nesting material should first be removed and then after painting the perches and dropping boards with the preparation or a similar one such as is advertised in these columns, thoroughly spray the remainder of the house, exercising care to get the remedy into every crack and crevice. If the work is well done the results are certain. It is however a good plan to spray at frequent intervals through the warm weather as a precautionary measure. We are not qualified to speak on the merits of "Licene", but assume that it is all right. Blue Ointment will probably help in keeping down the body lice but it don't appear to us that it would be infallible in preventing head lice on the chicks. Better examine the chicks frequently and apply a little head lice ointment should any be found. It occurs to us that your mash contains altogether too much beef scrap and we would expect it to cause a large amount of bowel trouble. Better reduce the beef scrap to 20 or 25 pounds. Then if droppings are too soft make a further reduction.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

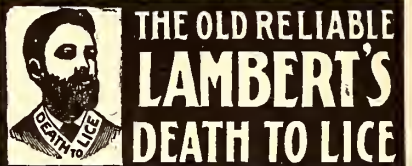
Q. Will you kindly give me information with regard to the following: Do you think the Rhode Island Whites will prove a good breed for fancy and utility purposes? I am out of the business temporarily and wish to look into breeds before deciding which kind to take. H. G. H., Little Valley, N. Y.

A. To be candid with you we will say that we do not think the Rhode Island Whites will ever prove popular, in fact I cannot see any reason why they should. There is nothing distinctive about them to recommend them to either the fancier or utility breeder, and a breed or variety lacking in distinctive breed characteristics has very little to recommend them. Cull White Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes will easily pass, for either comb of this would be a new variety and here is their greatest drawback, as there is nothing to keep the unscrupulous from sending out such culls for R. I. Whites. If you are contemplating going into poultry raising our advice would be to select one of the established breeds and not waste your time on a breed whose future seems very uncertain.

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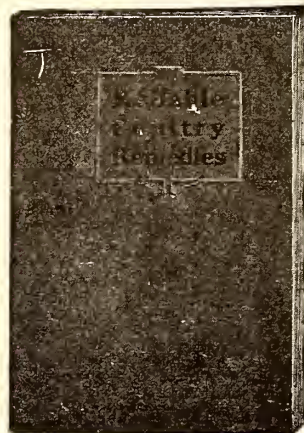
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FORCED MOULT.

Q. Some time ago I read in one of the poultry journals of some experiments tried at the Dominion Poultry Station to determine the advantage or disadvantage of forcing an early moult. Can you tell me in your question box what were the conclusions drawn from the experiments? If an early moult is desirable when and how should it be forced. A. I. M., Hyde Park, Mass.

A. The forced moult was first brought to the attention of the poultry public by Henry Van Dreser, who claimed to have used it successfully at his Eureka Poultry Farm at Cobleskill, N. Y. So much publicity was given to his statements that some of the agricultural colleges, Cornell for one, decided to prove its value by experiments. After a thorough trial they came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be gained by the system. In fact in a majority of cases it proved to be a detriment rather than a benefit. About ten years ago the writer tried it with anything but gratifying results. True it is that the hens may be forced into an early moult and also that a good majority of them will start laying, but they will invariably go into a second moult and this comes after winter sets in when a flock of moulting hens are not the most desirable things to have around.

CHICKS DIE IN SHELLS.

Q. I have been breeding S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for the past four years and am a regular subscriber to your paper, now I would shells of my Reds but they don't seem every year I do not get the chicks out of the shells of my Reds. I have thoroughbred stock and have spent a heap of money on them. My Leghorns hatch fine and the chicks are in the shells of my Reds but they don't seem strong enough and there are any number that die in the shell from the 7th day up to the 21st. I feed every kind of feed and keep a dry mash in front of them all the time. Have my pen mated seven hens to one cock. Now is there anything that I have to feed my Reds different from the Leghorns in order to get a stronger chick in the shells. My hens are about four years old and the cock is just one year old, but last year I had cock birds the same age as my hens and the same thing happened. Also on the 19th day we always dip our eggs. The Leghorns hatch in 20 days, but it always is a little over 20 days before our Reds hatch. E. E. E., Baltimore, Md.

A. There are several causes for chicks dying in the shells, a majority of cases can be traced to poor vitality. The vitality of the chick can be impaired in several ways, such as overheating or chilling the eggs during the process of incubation, but most cases are directly traceable to the breeding stock. In fact many of the chick problems with which poultry raisers are confronted have their solution in the breeding pen and I think that it is also the source of your trouble. I am forced to this conclusion from the fact that you state that your hens are four years old. Old hens lay on fat very easily and an over fat hen cannot produce strongly fertilized eggs that will hatch good vigorous chicks. I don't believe that dipping the eggs on the 19th day exercises any beneficial results in hatching, in fact I should prefer not to dip them. From this I infer that you are using an incubator and undoubtedly sitting Leghorn and Rhode Island Red eggs at the the same time, this being the case would have some bearing on your trouble as white shelled eggs and brown shelled eggs cannot be success-

fully incubated in the incubator at the same time. The conditions required for the proper incubation of white shelled eggs are not favorable to the successful incubation of brown shelled ones as the white eggs having thinner and more porous shells, the moisture evaporates more rapidly and the germ develops faster and under the same degree of heat the chick is ready for exclusion from 12 to 24 hours earlier in the white than in the brown shelled eggs. The temperature and management of an incubator that would be correct for the proper development and exclusion of a chick from the white shelled eggs in 21 days would not be correct for the brown shelled ones. Try setting the eggs separate or place a setting of Leghorn eggs and one of Rhode Island Red eggs under two hens at the same time and see how the results compare. Then if the Red eggs do not come up to expectations you can conclude that the trouble is with the breeding stock.

FEEDING QUESTION.

Q. Would you kindly tell me what you consider enough grain, equal parts corn, wheat, oats and barley for 100 Leghorns and 100 Wyandottes for an early morning feed and for an evening feed? Also what quantity of mash (dry or moist) of equal parts corn meal, alfalfa, crushed oats and beef scraps? With water, charcoal, oyster shells and grit before them all the time. I am now feeding 4 quarts grain morning and in the evening, 8 quarts mash at noon. Birds look fine, combs red as blood and all quite active. Have done very little laying all winter, mostly last February and March hatched pullets. C. W. S., Richmond, Va.

A. In reply to your question regarding the proper amount of feed for 100 Leghorns and 100 White Wyandottes, will advise that it is a question that can be answered only in a general way. There are so many things to be taken

into consideration, such as local conditions, including housing and other phases of management, etc., that it is impossible to give any set rules for feeding. In the first place I don't think it possible to succeed with Leghorns and Wyandottes and give each the same amount of feed and the same care. The Leghorns are of nervous temperament and need different handling than the quiet and docile White Wyandottes. As a basis to work on I would say that about a pint of grain to each ten hens for a morning feed and about double the quantity for an evening meal. The mash question is best solved by using the dry system, that is, keeping the dry mash in hoppers. The hoppers should be opened at 10 A. M. and closed again about 3 P. M. The above amounts of grain should be increased or diminished, depending upon the actions and conditions of the birds. This brings up a question that you will

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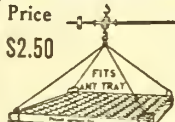
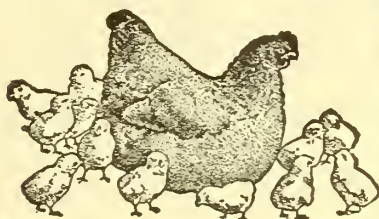
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Poultry Profits increase as fast as the care of poultry is better understood. Health is known to be the prime requisite for successful layers and broilers. Roup, Diarrhoea, Scaly Leg, Cholera, Gapes, Pip, etc., are cured by using a little ZENOLEUM according to directions. A single quart will rid 100 hens of lice, mites and fleas. You can use ZENOLEUM to clean and disinfect the nests, incubators and brooders—to kill vermin and all bugs and germs about the roosts and hen houses; to dip eggs to hatch as well as for incubator moisture. Perfect sanitation INSURES YOU greater egg production, greater hatching returns, and more live, healthy chicks. Poultrymen call ZENOLEUM the "Health and Profit Maker." Try it yourself.



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This is the big Package of Zenoleum Lice-Killer Powder for 25 cents.



Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y., has made a grand success in the breeding of Columbian Wyandottes. Mr. Ayres believes that to be a profitable breed, they should be both productive and possess standard requirements to such a degree that they will hold their own in any competition. When he began breeding the Columbians he had this in mind and by careful breeding he has realized his desires as his strain is noted both for the production of eggs and the ability to win in the strongest competition.

have to decide yourself by carefully observing your fowls and studying their needs. It is not always what you feed that brings success, but how it is fed. It is more often the man behind the feed that is responsible for good results than the feed. Too many poultry raisers regard their fowls as a piece of machinery and work under the theory that all that is necessary is to supply the feed or raw material and the hens will convert it into eggs. Those who labor under these impressions never make a glowing success. It is the man who studies his flock and learns their wants and proceeds accordingly that makes his mark as a poultryman. The grain should be fed in deep litter so that the birds must necessarily exercise to get it. Exercise is one of the essentials to a bountiful egg production, but there is such a thing as the birds using up too much energy in this manner and this usually happens when the amount of feed is insufficient. In your communication you do not state whether you feed the mash dry or wet, if the latter, you should have given them all they will clean up in 20 min-

utes. To keep in good condition and produce eggs a hen must have a quantity of food to serve her physical wants and a surplus from which to make eggs. You must bear in mind that the physical demands will always be cared for first, then if there is any surplus it will be used in the manufacture of eggs, providing the hen is of the bred-to-lay kind, if not, the surplus will go into the manufacture of fat. A careful examination of the physical condition of your birds should aid you in determining what changes to make in your feeding. It is a good plan to visit the poultry house after the birds have gone to roost and ascertain the condition of their crops. If the evening feed is generous enough the crops should be comfortably filled. If too generous it is usually manifest by a surplus of grain left in the litter. This should also be examined after the birds have retired, rake up the litter and see if there is grain left on the floor. Perhaps your question has not been answered in the way you had anticipated but it is our policy in cases where we know nothing of local

conditions to refrain from giving any set rules for feeding.

EGGS NOW HALF PRICE

Readers of A. P. W. should welcome the announcement of Owen Farms in this issue. Eggs are now half price from all matings and after May 15th the prices of all adult stock will be reduced one-half. The quality of Owen Farms' S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns is second to none as has been proven year after year at the leading shows of America. To save time Mr. Delano advises that you order directly from this advertisement and you have the assurance of prompt services as this has always been a feature in the methods at these farms. Those who desire to purchase adult stock should secure a copy of the free mating list to enable you to make your selections with accuracy and insure your getting birds of the quality you are looking for. This sale will last until August 15th, but early selections are advised as it will be a case of first come first served.

HEIGL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Readers of this magazine interested in bred to lay S. C. White Leghorns, should not fail to look up the announcement of Heigl's Poultry Farm on another page. This farm specializes in the production of bred to lay S. C. White Leghorns and are making some very attractive prices on eggs for hatching. They also do an extensive day old chick business and at this writing are booked to capacity up to May 9th. There is, however, plenty of time to develop White Leghorn chicks for next winter layers and if orders are placed at once prompt shipment can be made. Look up their ad. and when writing kindly mention A. P. W.

LAURELTON FARMS WHITE LEGHORNS

Among the new advertisers in this issue we wish to call attention to Laurelton Farms, Lakewood, N. J. These farms are now in charge of Harlo J. Fisk, whose long connection with this variety and his many fine productions will be remembered by readers of this magazine. Laurelton Farms are producers of large white eggs for the New York market and at present have on hand more than 10,000 layers. One-half of these are now offered for sale at \$1.50 each, and they also have on hand 5,000 eight weeks' old pullets that are selling 5 for \$5 or less in hundred lots. These are surely reasonable prices and no doubt many of our readers will grasp the opportunity to take advantage of them. From our personal acquaintance we are sure that Mr. Fisk will do his best to satisfy all customers and we recommend that he be given a trial. He will appreciate it if you mention A. P. W. when writing.

ANDERSON'S REDS

On another page will be found the announcement of A. M. Anderson, Morton, Pa. Mr. Anderson informs us that his strain of Reds have been bred in line for fifteen years. That he has been very successful in the show room having never missed taking his share of the honors in such shows as Madison Square Garden and Palace, New York, Chicago, Allentown, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Also that he has shipped birds to customers in India, Africa, Cuba, Brazil and nearly every state in the Union as well as Canada. In addition to this his birds have a reputation as egg producers and have made individual records averaging from 207 to 267 eggs in twelve months. Here is an opportunity for those who desire to secure exhibition and laying qualities combined to make a start with the right kind of stock at a moderate figure. If you will mention A. P. W. when writing it will be appreciated.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR FOWLS

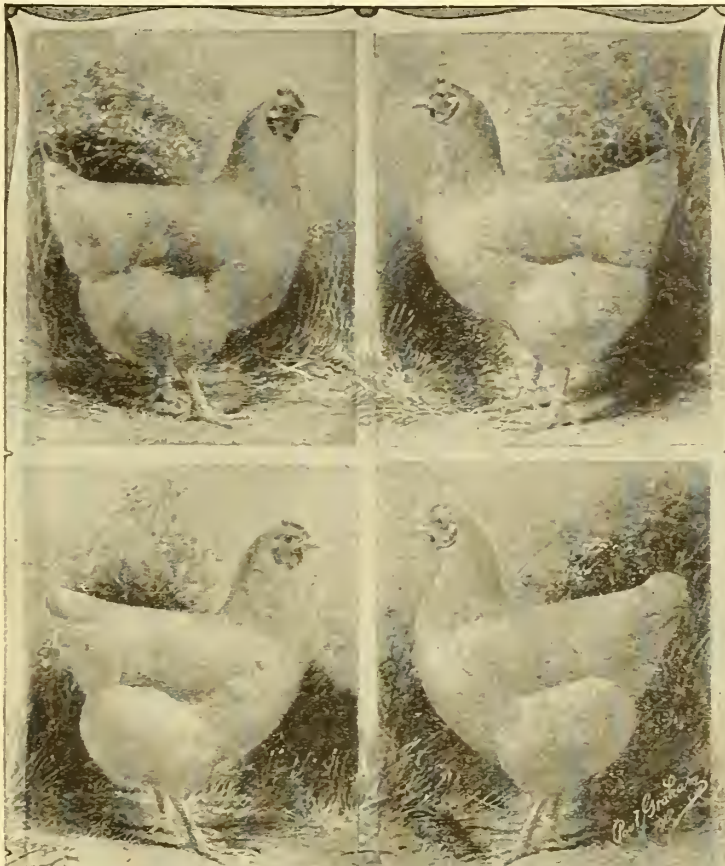
All poultry-raisers who can should grow the Russian sunflower, as it is easy to cultivate and yields large quantities of seed, which is excellent food for fowls, being egg-producing and a good change for poultry in the winter-time. Plant the seed in rows 3 ft or 4 ft. apart, and the rows 1½ ft. apart, placing two or more seeds together. If a patch is planted near the hen house it will afford shade during the summer, and the seed-heads can be taken down and the fowls will eat the seed out, or the seed may be shelled when dry and kept for winter use. To shell the seed, make a club about 15 in. long, take the seed-head by the stem, and with the club strike several sharp blows on the seed side of the head and the seeds will fall out. Five quarts will plant an acre, and will yield twenty or more bushels.

This advice is given by an English contemporary and it is sound and timely. If all breeders would see that the vacant spaces about the poultry plant were planted to sunflowers they would be surprised to learn what a quantity of valuable feed would be produced. Sunflower plants are very hardy and will do well with less care than any other seed producing plant we know of.

Where the runs are barren of shade the sunflower will be found to fill the bill admirably. Just set a row of the plants 15 inches to two feet apart on the sunny side of the runs. Cultivate them frequently and you will be surprised how quickly they will grow into shade-producing plants. Try a few this season.

ESSEX RAPE AS "GREENS".

While rape is generally regarded as one of the best and cheapest forages for sheep and hogs it is not always appreciated at its full value as greens for spring use by the family. The young stems of the plant make a most palatable and appetizing dish and spring up with wonderful rapidity just at the season of the year when green vegetable food is at a premium. The Dwarf Essex variety is recommended for this use by Professor G. R. Hyslop, who calls attention to the fact that the middle of April is the best time to sow for early crop for forage purposes, and the middle of May for late forage and family use. If sown in April it may be broadcasted, about five pounds of seed to the acre, but if it is to withstand the drouth for the other uses it is best drilled in rows, three pounds per acre. Since the cost of seed is but 15 cents per pound it is cheaply grown. It is also a heavy producer.



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Deep claret color, low tails, good combs, eyes and type At Walla, Walla, Wash., on six entries I won cup for best bird in show. A. P. A. Gold medal for best cockerel, 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Hewes judge. Some extra cockerels, reasonable. Eggs, \$10.00. TF

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RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the month preceding date of issue.

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SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. The World's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at World's greatest shows, including London, England; Madison Square and Cleveland. Greatest egg record. Average 256 for entire flock. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 4-5-5

ANCONAS, WINNERS at Mineola and Madison Square Garden. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Robincer Farm, Babylon, L. I. 3-5-5

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SINGLE COMB BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Prize winners. Eggs and stock for sale \$3.00 for 15. Chas. Gray, New Berlin, N. Y. 2-5-5

ANDALUSIANS. Single Comb cocks, \$3.00; cockerels, \$2.50; trio \$5.00. Hens. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Won firsts Orange Co. Fair. Calvin Berry, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. 3-6-5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS OF QUALITY. 15 eggs \$1.50 delivered. S. R. Wainwright, Port Byron, Illinois. 1-5-5

TERRACE HILL ANDALUSIANS. (None better) This season I have mated up four pens of fine birds. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 a setting of fifteen, to July 1st. I am satisfied that purchasers will be pleased. J. B. Oakleaf, Terrace Hill, Moline, Ill. 2-6-5

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BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. if

BANTAMS—Setting eggs, 34 varieties. Send stamp for catalogue. Fern Bantam Yards, (Desk 44) Delavan, Wis. 6-6-5

EGGS FROM WINNERS. Black, Buff and White Cochins. Black Rose Combs. Paul W. Georgia, Horseheads, N. Y. 3-5-5

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS of quality. Winning first and second cockerels and first pullet Chicago Coliseum this year. Four Grand pens mated for the egg trade. Palmyra Bantam Yards, Mason, Ohio. 4-6-5

15 GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM EGGS delivered to you for \$2.00. W. H. Adams, Almond, N. Y. 1-5-5

BRAHMAS—LIGHT

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 535. if

THOROUGHbred LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS for hatching, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Reams Brothers, Boonville, N. Y. 3-5-5

LIGHT BRAHMAS. NEW YORK WINNERS. Settings, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Fred Warren, Watertown, N. Y. 3-5-5

SHAW'S LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs from New York winners, \$10.00 the setting. Four pens mated. Headed by first, second, third cockerels and second cock; prize females. J. W. Shaw, 180 Newbury St., Brockton Mass. 4-6-5

LIGHT BRAHMA exclusively. Exhibition and utility stock and eggs for sale. Mating list and show record on request. Modern Poultry Farm, Rockville Centre, L. I. 4-6-5

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS WON 31 RIBBONS including first Boston cockerel. Eggs, \$10 and \$5 setting. F. S. Barton, Norwood, Mass. 3-6-5

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$3 each. Eggs \$3 per fifteen. Rose Bocking, Jacksonville, Ill., R. F. D. 3. 1-5-5

BUTTERCUPS

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS Choice breeding cockerels from my premium stock, \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting 15. Lakewood Manor Poultry Yards, Chas. E. Perry, Prop., Lakewood, N. J. 6-8-5

BUTTERCUPS EXCLUSIVELY. Highest quality. Blue ribbon winners at 3 big shows. Irresistible prices. \$5 per 15. Picture circular and Buttercup talk free. Buttercup Ranch, East Longmeadow, Mass. 3-5-5

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS exclusively. A few cockerels. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15. Free circular. Waldron Harrington, Oxford, N. Y. 3-5-5

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS eggs for hatching from blue ribbon winners at Reading, Pa., Show. Write for prices and matings. D. W. Benfield, Clayton, Pa. 4-7-5

BUTTERCUPS, Winners at Jamestown, N. Y., Titusville, Warren and Corry, Pa. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Also baby chicks. Catalogue free. Claude Carpenter, Ashville, N. Y. 4-7-5

CHANTECLER POULTRY PLANT, Ulster, Penna. Quality "some". Evidence, "Big Four" winnings. Utility combined. Proof, First on White eggs, Boston. Out-layed 33 pens Storrs last report. Eggs twenty cents, chicks, thirty-five. Circular. 1-5-5

CAMPINES

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES—Our yards contain the Pacemakers of America. If it is stock you want, write today. Good value, prices right. Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner, Brighton, N. Y.

JACOBUS CAMPINES, GOLDEN AND SILVER. Jacobus strain came and stayed. Why don't others do the same? M. R. Jacobus, (Original Introducer), Box 276-W, Ridgefield, N. J. if

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES. Best strain. High fertility eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Order from this advertisement or send for mating list. Stock for sale. Harford Bros., Worthington, Ohio. 4-8-5

FELLOWS, I AM STILL IN THE GAME, write me for my war prices on eggs, Silver and Gold Campines, Blue, Partridge, Orpingtons, Sussex and Leghorns. Dr. Prudhomme, Desk 14, Thurmont, Md. 6-7-5

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES—Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 per 15. Chas. Abel, Johnstown, N. Y. 13-12-5

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonable. Eggs. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. 3-5-5

NOW is the season for the hatching of eggs from our famous, vigorous strain and beautiful type Silver Campines. Eggs from our matings will assure your satisfaction and success. See display ad., page 516. Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass. 3-5-5

SHIPPING EGGS BY PARCEL POST.

Considerable interest is being shown just now with the new method of shipping eggs. With the coming of the advantages of the parcel post the producer in the country may be brought into contact with the consumer in the city.

Thousands of persons living in the city are tired of storage eggs and misrepresented goods and are only too glad to deal with the producer direct by aid of the mails. By doing this the producer cuts out the profits of the buyer, wholesaler and retailer.

In order to build up a good reputation for one's product it is necessary that they first create and always deliver a first-class product.

There has been so much misrepresentation in this world that purchasers of most all perishable commodities like eggs are still holding the first four places with place a question mark somewhere till they learn that their salesman, whoever he may be, always delivers the quality of goods he represents.

One can only build up a desirable and permanent line of customers by marketing eggs and poultry of only the best quality, keeping the dirty egg, small and smeared eggs at home for home use or thoroughly cleaning the eggs before marketing. Collecting the eggs twice daily in hot weather is essential and keeping them in a cool place and marketing them one a week in cool weather and twice a week in hot weather.

Strong, light-weight containers for shipping in small lots, eggs and poultry, by mail, are now available at small cost. Various devices for these cartons are made and advertised. They cost but little and carry the eggs perfectly, either by mail, express or freight. Manufacturers and merchants pay the closest attention to the kind of container they use, but too many farmers are careless in this respect. Investigate the different styles, send for samples, booklets and prices, and use such as are best adapted to your market. Heavier parcels weighing from 20 to 50 pounds for shipment within the first and second zones, approximately 150 miles, may now be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping these products by express; the whole parcel, including contents and container, must not exceed 50 pounds in weight.

These large parcels will be handled outside of mail bags. But packages of these articles weighing 20 pounds or less are required to be securely packed as heretofore in such manner as to be safely handled in bags with other mail matter. Under these new regulations the postmaster-general thinks the farmers and truckers will be able to ship their products by parcel post in a less expensive manner than has up to this time been required under the old regulations.

***** Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy *****

***** Are you a beginner? If so you should have a copy of "Successful Poultry Keeping." Tells you how to succeed. One dollar the copy *****

WHY PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS.

Geo S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

At this late day we still find people who keep dunghill or scrub fowls, and why? If you should ask them they probably would answer that they could not afford to buy pure bred stock. But we think that these people cannot afford to purchase mongrels, and we shall try to explain why.

One pure-bred Buff Leghorn hen costing, say \$2.00, properly mated, will in season lay 13 dozen eggs in as many days; these eggs are worth at least \$2.00 per setting for hatching; results: one pure-bred Buff Leghorn hen pays for herself in 13 days!

One mongrel hen, costing say 75 cents, lays 75 eggs in 150 days (that's being liberal to the mongrel), they can't be sold for hatching, so they go to the market, at two cents apiece; the result is: one mongrel hen pays for herself in 75 days, that is if she hasn't eaten her head off before that time.

Three Against Two

We often hear the larger breeds designated "the farmers' fowl", but are they? Three Buff Leghorns will live and thrive and lay eggs on the same amount of food that two hens of any of the larger breeds will consume. You might possibly say, "that's true, but where does the Buff Leghorn come in when shipped to the market it only weighs four pounds, and the large breed weighs eight pounds?"

To that we must reply, that is very true, but let us figure. We will say you own 30 Buff Leghorn hens, and your neighbor 20 of some large breed. Again, for the sake of argument, we will say that large hens are as good layers as your Buff Leghorns. Well, then, at the end of a certain time your Buff Leghorns have produced 150 each, or 4,500 eggs.

Your neighbor's hens being as good layers (?) but could not even when straining themselves lay more than one egg per day, which would give a total of 3,000 eggs.

Now your flocks are ready for the market. As you have 30 Buff Leghorn hens at four pounds each, and your neighbor has 20 big fowls at eight pounds each, and furthermore you both sell them at 10 cents per pound, and your eggs at 18 cents per dozen, the figures would look thus:

Mr. Buff Leghorn owner:	
4,500 eggs, or 372 doz., at 18c....	\$67.50
120 pounds of fowl, at 10c.....	12.00
Total	\$79.50
Mr. Neighbor with the "farmers' fowl":	
3,000 eggs, or 250 doz., at 18c....	\$45.00
160 pounds of fowl, at 10c.....	16.00
Total	\$61.00

Which is the best? You are the judge.

We realize that many people are keeping a mixed lot of chickens because they happened to get them. They grow to love them. But pleasure and profit should go hand in hand, and it can be done even with a mongrel flock, as follows: Get a vigorous, healthy Buff Leghorn cockerel and mate him to your females and then note results.

SILVER CAMPINES. Winning at Madison Square Garden 3rd cock on 2 entries. My birds have been consistent winners of the blue in the leading shows of the East. Trio for sale. Hatching eggs \$2.50 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Deleryelle., Vineland, N. J. 4-6-5

SILVER CAMPINES. Why not try my Campines for White eggs. Special price this season for eggs from winning pen \$2.50 per fifteen. Free circular. Stuart E. Dye, Cortland, N. Y. 2-5-5

GOLDEN CAMPINES. When in doubt try Smith's up to date. Eggs, \$2 for 15. R. E. Smith, Aiton, N. Y. 2-5-5

ELEGANT PULLET breeding Golden Campine Cockerel \$7.50. Grand exhibition breeding cockerel \$7.50. Each worth double. Eggs from exhibition pen fifteen cents each, express paid. J. Goodman, Middleville, N. Y. 1-5-5

HALF-PRICE NOW—THE MARTLING CAMPINES. America's greatest winners of stock and eggs. The finest egg strain. Awarded 203 prizes past season at leading shows. **HATCH GUARANTEED.** Eggs per 15-\$1.80-\$3.50-\$5.00. Stock \$2.50 up. Circular free. The Martling Henery, Box 186-H, Ridgefield, N. J. 1-5-5

COCHINS

COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brabmas and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. cash or stamps to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

WHITE, BLACK, BUFF AND PARTRIDGE, English and American. Full feathering, correct type and color. Winners, New York to Chicago. Eggs and stock. Circular. Address D. C. Peoples, Urichsville, Ohio. 3-5-5

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DARK CORNISH. Five blue ribbons at Buffalo in November and special for best pen. Eggs reasonable for the quality. Write for mating list. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo. 5-6-5

THE NEW BUFF CORNISH. National winners of United States. Adelphi Poultry Yards, F. A. C. Kephart, Prop., Altoona, Pa. Box 900. 3-5-5

DAY OLD CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKS. Single Comb White Leghorns, 10 cents apiece. Pekin ducklings, 20 cents apiece. White Feather Poultry Farm, Ransomville, N. Y. 4-6-5

BABY CHICKS, 12 CENTS EACH. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Buff and White Orpingtons. Mrs. A. B. Cleveland, Union, N. Y. 3-5-5

BABY CHIX, 8 CENTS AND UP. Express prepaid, 12 varieties. Sale sheet free. Safe arrival guaranteed. South Kenton Poultry Farm, Kenton, Ohio. 3-5-5

CHICKS AND EGGS. Ringle Barred Rocks, White Rocks, both comb. Reds Partridge and Silver Wyandottes. Pekin Ducks, 48 first prizes, 32 seconds, 6 thirds, 1 fifth. J. E. Brockleburst, Mercer, Pa. 3-5-5

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SILVER GRAY DORKINGS exclusively 26 years. More first prizes, championship cups and specials at New York, Boston and Buffalo the last 17 years than all competitors combined. Display and two gold specials, Buffalo, 1914. Two champion challenge cups and all specials, Boston, 1915. Clean sweep of all first and second prizes, New York, 1915. Eggs from best matings, \$4.00-13; \$7.00-26. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 3-5-5

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THE NEW EDITION OF DUCKS AND GEES should be in the bands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104 pages, 8 1-2 x 11 1-2. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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WHITE FAVEROLLES. Trio, \$25. Cockerels, \$5 and up. Eggs, \$5 and \$10 per 15. Good results at Palace Show. Geo. H. C. Hole, Cornwall, N. Y. 4-5-5

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SALMON FAVEROLLES. Justly claimed by the French to be the King of Utility fowl. Mature quickly, great winter layers, delicious table fowl, easy keepers. Eggs and stock. Blue Ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden and Buffalo shows. Charles Kelley, M. D., Franklinville, N. Y. 4-6-5

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PEARL GUINEAS. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 36; \$5.50 per 100; \$18.00 per case. (360). Hoak's Poultry Yards, Spencerville, Ohio 4-7-5

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Eggs, \$2.50, \$2.00 per 15 from laying and prize winning stock. Nice cockerels and hens for sale. Raymond Heald, West Chester, Penna. 4-6-5

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S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS. Size, type, color, yellow legs and lots of eggs. Write for price list. Bert Peet, New Castle, Pa. 4-5-5

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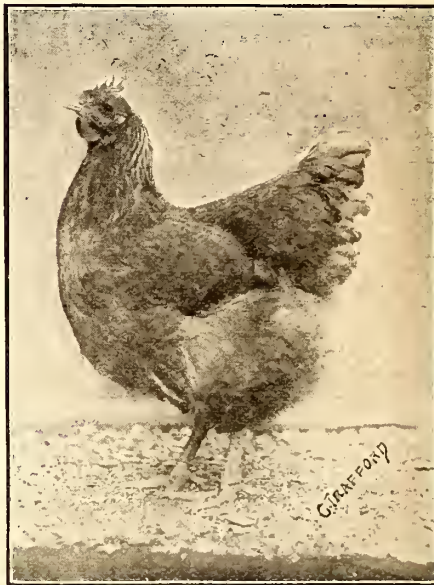
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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON

The above picture shows a photographic reproduction of C. E. Seigel's first prize, color and shape special, pullet at Providence, R. I. Mr. Seigel is proprietor of the Sunset Poultry Yards, Olneyville, R. I. and makes a specialty of the Buff Orpington. He has been very successful during the past season, his exhibits having won a goodly portion of the creamy prizes. We understand that he has some choice stock for disposal at moderate prices.

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS

Eggs half price the balance of the season is the announcement that A. G. Spahr, Box 1240, Xenia, Ohio, breeder of White Rocks, makes in his advertising in this issue. Mr. Spahr states that eggs from his yards have been running 95% fertile and that he has a fine lot of youngsters now growing into prize winners. As it is not yet too late to bring off a few hatches we would suggest that readers who fancy White Rocks send for a few settings of these eggs. At the reduced prices the best matings may be had at \$2.50 per 15, while the next best are only \$1.50 per 15. If orders are sent direct from the advertisement several days' time will be saved.